Bonds

TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1955

THE JERUSALEM POST

8 Pages

PRICE: 100 PRUTA
VOL. XXXI, No. 8221

MERCANTILE BANK OF ISRAEL LTD
4 Branches
TEL AVIV-JAFFA • JERUSALEM • HAIFA
COMPLETE BANKING SERVICE

Marginal Column

By ERAYA SHAPIRO

NEXT week's elections would baffle the most experienced observers. Four years ago, it was easy to predict that the General Zionists would increase their strength — though not to the extent that they actually did. The political situation at present is cloaked by considerations which have nothing to do with political convictions or party discipline. The electorate still has the possibility of astounding the country by not voting in exactly the way that the election experts predict. The deviation might not be a large one, though, but important enough to influence the Third Knesset scene and future Cabinets.

•

THE natural trend towards large divisions of voters, noticeable ever since the last Knesset elections, seems to have been arrested for the moment through the fault of the General Zionists themselves. They ran the elections four years ago under the slogan of rallying all anti-Mapai forces in the country — they were to be a popular party which would fight the abuses inherent in the machinery of any great party which had retained power for a long time. However, when given the chance to join the Government, they chose to send to the Cabinet three of their representatives who belonged to the most avowedly reactionary sections of the General Zionists. The social concepts entertained by such men as Mr. Y. Saphir, former Minister of Transport, or Mr. H. Ariav is that of a work-hungry proletarian who would accept any job for any money. Such a conception is utterly unsuited to a country to which immigrants come of their own choice, and where they must be taught new jobs and persuaded to start life anew in very difficult conditions. The electorate must feel, as the Government must long have felt that this country, for some time to come, must remain a "welfare state" up to a point.

•

ANOTHER aspect of the Israel political scene was clearly shown by the General Zionist participation in the Cabinet. The political system prevalent in this country is that there exists a single large party which, by virtue of its being by far the largest parliamentary group, must head the Government; to this party, partners are chosen from the smaller groups represented in the Knesset. It was their contention that in the Government their chances of influencing the country's policy are greater than in the opposition. Progressives, Hapoel Hamizrahi and the General Zionists tried this. On the whole, their experiment won them more support than they realized, although they had chosen the wrong men to represent them in a coalition Cabinet with Mapai.

•

IT seems that this time Mapai has decided to allow no "double bookkeeping" in the coalition pattern, and will demand that its partners conform with an agreed platform. Mr. David Ben-Gurion, who openly stated in his "Letters of an Elector" last Friday that he would assume the Premiership for the next four years, ended his article with a promise to state very clearly this weekend what his conditions for a would-be partner will be. From his recent speeches, however, in which he hardly mentions his party or its opponents, it seems that Mr Ben-Gurion would seek a broad coalition which would ensure two things: electoral reform and a firm, though not aggressive, attitude towards Arab encroachments.

•

IF, as a Mapai statistician tries to prove in the current issue of "Molad," Mapai is bound to receive 49 seats in the Third Knesset, the choice of partners will be easy. If, however, the party merely maintains its past achievement (45 elected members), or even drops slightly, the composition of the next coalition is anybody's guess. It appears that Mr. P. Rosen, the Minister of Justice, fears Mr. Ben-Gurion's "antics" and would be wary of committing his Progressives, who traditionally support Mapai, to support the Government this time. Ahdut Ha'avoda members who openly claim their intention to enter the Government, have yet to learn the intricacies of a coalition compromise. Hapoel Hamizrahi might be considered seasoned partners, if they are not put off their course by fear of Agudat Israel. Even in Herut a strong element exists which advocates a share in running the country's affairs and not only in opposing them; although it is difficult to see Mr. M. Begin, the extremist Herut leader, sitting at the Cabinet table near his bitter opponent, Mr. Ben-Gurion.

•

AND the General Zionists? They, too, are candidates for a coalition. They will have to learn from the past, however. They must learn something which some of their leaders have always opposed — cooperation.

Tel Aviv, July 19.

Casablanca Pauses Before More Terror

CASABLANCA, Monday (Reuter). — Foreign Legion machine-gunners sighted their weapons down the narrow sweltering streets of Casablanca's old Arab quarter today, in readiness for another round of the violent street battles of the past three days.

Today's fighting claimed 14 dead in the New Medina, all of them Moroccans, and eight in the Old Medina, including one European.

The number killed since the rioting first broke out on Thursday night was officially put at 63, but most observers believe the actual figure to be between 150 and 200. The toll of wounded was rising past the 200 mark.

The French Resident-General, M. Gilbert Grandval, today suspended the city's Chief Police Commissioner and expelled two French residents. He is studying a thorough shake-up in the police organization of the town, following widespread complaints that the police failed to intervene when Europeans ran riot in the carnage on Thursday night and Friday.

The Old Medina bore witness to yesterday's disorders in which Jewish-owned shops were sacked. Smoke spiralled into the air from smouldering shops, houses and cars. Telegraph poles were flung across the pavements, their lines strewn out like long, black spaghetti.

Two bomb explosions ushered in the dawn, a few minutes after the curfew had expired. One went off outside the house of a local Moroccan guard, killing him and wounding his wife. Another caused slight damage to a European-owned garage.

Throughout the day, sporadic shots broke the silence as troops and police, perched on sun-baked rooftops, exchanged fire with Moroccan snipers.

Arab shops in Rabat, Sale and Port Lyautey closed down today as a sign of mourning for the Casablanca riot victims. It was feared that they might remain shut until August 20, the anniversary of the deposition of Sultan Mohammed Ben Yussef.

LIBYA ASKS FRANCE TO QUIT FEZZAN

PARIS, Monday (UP). — France and Libya today opened discussions on the former's demand that she be allowed to retain her 200-man garrison in the Fezzan, Southern Libya. Libya has demanded the garrison's evacuation, but France is determined to retain her strategic position.

Atomic Lighting In Public Use

NEW YORK, Monday (Reuter). Atomic power was used for the first time today in the U.S. to provide electricity for public consumption.

The nuclear electricity, about ten million watts, has been bought by the Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation, which supplies the Atomic Energy Commission's laboratory at West Milton, near here, with normal electric power. It came from a reactor built as a counterpart of one to be installed in America's second atomic submarine.

Britain Urges Speedy All-Vietnam Talks

LONDON, Monday. — Britain today called for consultations "as soon as possible" between North and South Vietnam on free elections in the divided country.

A Foreign Office statement regretted that the South Vietnam Premier, Mr. Ngo Dinh Diem, had failed to mention consultations with the North in his recent statement when he announced that his Government "did not reject" free elections as the best means to reunite the country.

At the same time, however, Mr. Diem demanded "clear proof" that North Vietnam would put her "national interest before Communism."

His statement was interpreted as a refusal to start talks with the North as provided by the Geneva agreement. Mr. Diem asserted: "We did not sign the Geneva agreements. We are not bound in any way by these agreements signed against the will of the Vietnam people."

(Reuter, UP)

SEATO MEETS ON LAOS

BANGKOK, Monday (Reuter).—Permanent representatives of the South-East Asia Treaty Organization met here today to discuss the Laos situation following recent fighting between Communist Pathete Lao forces and loyal Laotian troops.

Thailand last week called for a special SEATO meeting on Laos but representatives decided instead to devote today's routine meeting to discussion on the situation.

Syrian Statesman Flees to Turkey

Husni Barazi, a former Syrian Cabinet Minister, and a relative of Colonel Shishakly, has escaped to Turkey after being sought for two days by the authorities for "insulting the Syrian Army," the Old City daily, "A-Diffa," reports. Syrian demands for his extradition have been rejected by the Turkish Goverament. Barazi is a prominent supporter of the Turco-Iraqi pact.

Another prominent Syrian politician, Asaad Tallas, has been arrested for "damaging the prestige of the Syrian Army" in a series of articles in the Damascus "A-Na'aa."

A wave of arrests started last week with the detention of 28 officers, including three colonels, in connection with activities "detrimental to the Army's interests."

Meanwhile, political activities in Damascus have been stepped up with the return on Saturday of ex-President Shukry Kuwatli after six years of exile in Egypt. Kuwatli is one of the five candidates in the August 18 presidential election. President Hashem el Attassi called on Kuwatli shortly after his arrival.

ASSASSINATION CLAIMED IN MEXICAN AIR CRASH

MEXICO CITY, Monday (Reuter).—The manager of a Mexican airline claims that a bomb exploded in one of its planes which crashed in South Mexico on Friday, killing 22 persons.

Mr. Thomas Calderon, of Lamsa Airline, said in a statement to the Attorney-General and the Ministry of Communications that various persons "with political enemies" were among the passengers, all of whom were killed.

UK Dissatisfied With Reply on Anshun

LONDON, Monday (Reuter). — The Foreign Under-Secretary, Mr. Robert Turton, said today that Egypt's interim reply to the British protest over the shelling of the Anshun in the Gulf of Akaba on July 3 was "not adequate."

He told Mr. Ernest Davies, Labour, who had asked what reply had been received to the British Note sent on July 6, that the Government would continue to press for a "full and proper answer" and reserved the right to claim compensation. The Government also considered that an apology was called for.

Mr. Turton continued: "The Egyptian Acting Foreign Minister has now given our Charge d'Affaires an interim oral reply.

"This begins by expressing regret that a written reply is not yet ready owing to the fact that information about the incident is still being received and scrutinized by the Egyptian authorities.

"The Minister said that none of the shots fired were aimed at the Anshun, and if she was hit the Egyptian Government deplored it.

"He recognized that there might have been some confusion regarding signals exchanged between the ship and the shore. He added that, without prejudice to the investigations now being made, measures are being taken to improve the system of signalling and warning in order to ensure as far as they can that no further incidents happen.

"The British Government do not regard this reply as adequate, and will continue to press for a full and proper answer. They have reserved the right to claim compensation and consider that an apology is called for.

"They have made it clear to the Egyptian Government that incidents of this kind can only damage relations between the two countries."

Mr. Davies then pointed out that it was not relevant whether the shots were fired at the Anshun or not, because the firing of shots in that channel was "quite contrary to international law."

In Cairo yesterday the acting Foreign Minister, Ahmed Khefrat, reiterated Egypt's "right to halt ships entering the Gulf of Akaba because she is in a state of war with Israel."

LIBYA BOYCOTTS SHIP FROM HAIFA

The Dutch freighter, Ancarnacon, which arrived in Tripoli from Haifa last Wednesday, under charter by a British firm to carry a cargo of scrap metal to the U.K., was not allowed by the Libyan port authorities to carry the cargo or disembark the crew, "The Times" reports.

The reason given was that Libya was bound by the Arab boycott of Israel.

Big Four Convene for First Time Since War's End to Ease Tension

GENEVA, Monday. — With friendly dinner talk but cool, formal declarations in public, the Heads of Government of the U.S., the Soviet Union, Britain and France met here today, for the first time in ten years, to seek ways of easing East-West tension, solving the German problem and ensuring world peace.

Mr. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Marshal Nikolai Bulganin, Sir Anthony Eden and M. Edgar Faure were all assembled in the conference room of the U.N. European headquarters here at 9.55 this morning, five minutes before the formal opening of a series of talks in which each is accompanied by his Foreign Minister and other senior advisers.

After today's public declarations, the Heads of Government will go into secret session to thrash out any problem they care to raise. They are expected to delimit the major problems which will be dealt with in detail later by the Foreign Ministers.

Marshal Zhukov, the Soviet Defence Minister, and President Eisenhower held a cordial exchange of "small talk" during one of the recesses today. They developed a friendship at the end of the war in Europe in 1945. After exchanging news of their families, the President said chummily "See you at dinner tonight." It was learned that Mr. Eisenhower and Marshal Zhukov have been exchanging letters during the past few months.

Frank Party

Last night, the French delegation entertained the Soviet leaders to a four-and-a-half-hour dinner party, during which frank views on the causes of the cold war were exchanged.

During the five-hour meeting in the conference hall, the statesmen sat at four long tables arranged in a square, with each delegation occupying one side.

All three Western delegates insisted on the need for unifying Germany, while the Russian Premier thought that both Germanies, for the time being, could be members of an all-European security pact.

Mr. Eisenhower made an outspoken attack on "international Communism" while reiterating his people's desire to live at peace with the Russians.

The British Prime Minister spoke earnestly of the peril facing humanity in a nuclear war, and the French Premier again urged the reduction of armaments.

The American delegation was concerned over M. Faure's recommendation of budgetary control over disarmament. The Americans feel this to be out of the question because the Russians are able to maintain massive forces without reporting the necessary expenditure.

U.S. Perturbed

The U.S. delegation was perturbed at the extent to which M. Faure went beyond what he had outlined in general terms to President Eisenhower at their meeting yesterday. He was known to have redrafted his speech after the dinner he gave the Russian delegation.

Sir Anthony's suggestion of a demilitarized area in Europe gave rise to wide speculation last night. Many observers believe he had in mind an area east of the River Elbe in what is now East Germany, or even farther east, in Poland.

The Americans show little enthusiasm for an East-West security system. They are reluctant to give military guarantees to any Communist country.

Tomorrow, the four Foreign Ministers will meet in the morning, and the Heads of Government in the afternoon. M. Faure will preside.

(UP, Reuter)

Bulganin Offers Plan For European Treaty

A two-phased European security plan, beginning with the "freezing" of NATO and its Eastern counterpart at their existing strengths, was proposed by the Soviet Premier, Marshal Bulganin.

Parties to an all-Europe treaty would not, he suggested, be relieved of the obligations assumed by them under existing treaties and agreements, but they would be bound to refrain from the use of armed force and to settle by peaceful means all disputes that might arise between them.

"It could be agreed that pending the conclusion of an agreement on the reduction of armaments and the prohibition of atomic weapons, and also the withdrawal of foreign troops from the territories of European countries, the states party to the treaty undertake not to take any further steps to increase their armed forces stationed on foreign territories under treaties and arrangements concluded by them previously.

"During the second stage, the states concerned would assume in full the treaty commitments related to the setting up of the collective security system in Europe, with simultaneous completa termination of the North Atlantic Treaty, the Paris agreements and the Warsaw Treaty. The grouping of states created on the bases of these arrangements would be abolished and replaced by an all-European system of colective security."

Worth Examining

Marshal Bulganin said that M. Faure's suggestions of the need to reduce military appropriations were "of interest and worthy of careful examination."

Russia, he stated, had decided to demobilize the troops it was withdrawing from Austria, and he invited Britain, France and the U.S., to follow suit.

He was the only speaker to introduce extra-European matters. Recognition of China's "undisputable right" to Formosa would be of signal importance for easing international tension as a whole, he said.

He found it "necessary to recall" the desire of China to settle the Formosa problem in direct talks with the U.S. He rejected Mr. Eisenhower's assertion that international Communism was a subject for the Four Power meeting, as the conference had been convened to discuss the problems of inter-state relations.

The Soviet Government, its Prime Minister declared, will do "all it can to justify the hopes of all peoples waiting for a tranquil and peaceful life."

RAAB, GOLDMANN READY TO SIGN

VIENNA, Monday (INA). — Dr. Nahum Goldmann, President of the Jewish Material Claims Conference, arrived here from Zurich today to settle the Austro-Jewish Restitution Agreement at a meeting with Chancellor Julius Raab.

Calling the settlement acceptable to world Jewry, Dr. Goldmann confirmed details of the agreement already published, adding that the Austrian Government would establish funds for the payment of lump sums to former Austrian Jews now living abroad. Very needy cases might receive $2,000 or $3,000. He estimated that some 15,000 cases will benefit: one third of these will be Israelis.

Private sources reveal the total sum to be $22m.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

The Italian Chamber of Deputies last night gave a narrow vote of confidence to the new centre coalition Cabinet headed by Professor Antonio Segni, left-wing Christian Democrat.

Time For Curtains To Come Down: Ike

"It is time that all curtains, whether of guns or laws or regulations, should begin to come down," declared Mr. Dwight D. Eisenhower, the first of the Big Four to speak at yesterday's opening session in Geneva.

"We are here in response to the peaceful aspirations of mankind." They should begin to approach diplomacy in a new spirit.

He declared that one of the greatest problems barring world peace was the threat of international Communism. The West could not ignore its attempt to dominate the world.

"For 35 years, the activities of international Communism had disturbed international relations," the U.S. President said. "Its activities are not confined to efforts to persuade. It seeks throughout the world to subvert lawful governments and to subject nations to an alien domination."

He opened his speech by saying: "The American people want to be friends with the Soviet people. There are no natural differences between our peoples or nations."

Freedom Denied

Then he continued: "The American people feel strongly that certain peoples of Eastern Europe, many with a long and proud record of national existence, had not been given the freedom promised in the wartime agreements.

The President declared that armament was the overriding problem. It was at once the result and the cause of existing dissension and distrust." The U.S., he said, would like to terminate the diversion of men's efforts caused by armaments and put this effort to creative use.

He thought that arms limitation could best be approached by seeking as a first step "dependable ways to supervise and inspect military establishments." The West was ready "to consider reciprocal safeguards which are reasonable and practicable" to achieve German unity.

Faure Asks German Assurance to Russia

The Premier of France, M. Edgar Faure, rejected any move to neutralise Germany but proposed that a united Germany should not have armed forces superior to those envisaged for West Germany as a member of the West European Union.

He also suggested that West Germany should give the Soviet Union, as she has done to signatories of the Paris agreements, an assurance that she will not use force to obtain reunification of Germany or modification of present frontiers.

The French Premier then repeated his earlier suggestion that an international organization be created to control funds set free by a reduction of armaments. These funds should be diverted to economic aid to underdeveloped countries.

Analysing the best means of ending the cold war, M. Faure suggested that the Four should take the initiative in facilitating free cultural information and economic relations among nations.

A NEHRU TO CHINA

NEW DELHI, Monday (UP). — Mr. R. K. Nehru has been appointed Indian Ambassador to China, it was officially announced here today. Mr. R. K. Nehru has been serving as Foreign Under-secretary under the Premier, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, who also holds the foreign affairs portfolio.

Unlimited Prosperity Or Annihilation: Eden

This conference is unique in history because the conditions in which we meet are unmatched in human experience," Sir Anthony Eden declared at the Geneva Conference yesterday, continuing: "We all know what unparalleled resources the scientific and technical discoveries of our age have placed within our reach.

"We have only to stretch out our hands and the human race can enter an age of prosperity such as has never been known. It is equally clear how utterly destructive must be the conditions of any conflict in which the great powers are engaged.

"No war can bring the victor spoils—it can only bring him and his victim utter annihilation. Neutrals would suffer equally with the combatants.

"These are stern facts out of which we can perhaps win enduring peace at last. It is in an attempt to make progress with these problems and differences that we are met here today. And at this conference we have to deal with them mainly in the context of Europe.

"As long as Germany is divided, Europe will be divided. Until the unity of Germany is restored, there can be neither confidence nor security in this continent.

Ease Restrictions

"Quite apart from the larger issues of German reunification, it would make a real advance if, pending our negotiations for German unity, the Soviet Government felt able to relax the physical restrictions which now aggravate the division of Germany and prevent contact between Germans in the East and West."

The British leader went on: "We would be prepared to be parties to a security pact of which those round this table and a united Germany might be members.

"Secondly, we would be ready to discuss and try to reach agreement as to the total of forces and armaments on each side in Germany and the countries neighbouring her.

"We should be ready to examine the possibility of a demilitarized area between East and West.

"These ideas would give real security. I suggest that they should be further examined.

The Jerusalem Post

Today's economic section of *The Jerusalem Post* is devoted to the opening of the Yarkon-Negev pipeline and to the 25th anniversary of Hamashbir Hamerkazi.

Contributors to this special issue include Mr. Peretz Naphtali, Minister of Agriculture and of Commerce and Industry; Mrs. Golda Myerson, Minister of Labour; Professor Walter Clay Lowdermilk, of the Technion; Mr. S. Blass, Water Adviser to the Government; Mr. Y. Duvdevani, Director of Mekorot; Mr. Ya'acov Efter, Director of Hamashbir Hamerkazi; Dr. Amihud Kramer, American food specialist; Mr. Ze'ev On, Director of Hevrat Ovdim, and Mr. Uriel Shalon, Director of the Shemen Works.

Who Gave Us the Onion?
See Page 4

Doctors, Academic Staff Solid in One-Day Strike

Jerusalem Post Staff

Medical services throughout the country were semi-paralyzed yesterday with hospitals and clinics working on a "Sabbath" basis as a result of the 24-hour strike called by the Coordinating Committee of the academic organizations.

Auxiliary and related professions, such as dentists, pharmacists, psychologists and veterinarians, were also on strike. The State Legal Service was almost completely out of action, with only a few public prosecutors receiving permission to appear in court.

Engineers, architects, agronomists and chemists joined the warning strike in accordance with the Coordinating Committee's decison, it was announced yesterday in Tel Aviv by their representative committee. Those working in the Ministry of Defence and in other essential jobs were excused from participation in the strike.

The Engineers Association, after having requested postponement of the strike later announced its readiness to join the professionals' fight. It deprecated the surrender of a number of institutions to pressure, saying that they wished to reap the fruits of the battles fought by others.

In Jerusalem, only administrative heads were exempted from striking by the Coordinating Committee to "avoid political exploitation of the situation, and because it was vitally important that they continue to work in the days preceding elections."

Only emergency cases were received by hospitals whose staffs made the rounds of wards performing only essential duties. Kupat Holim clinics were open but only nurses were in attendance.

In both Jerusalem and Tel Aviv, the nurses directed sick patients to local Magen David Adom stations, which were unable to cope with the great influx as no preparations had been made. The stations reported that the Medical Association had declared the 24-hour strike without providing the stations with supplementary medical staffs. In Jerusalem, about 40 ill persons were re-directed to Kupat Holim clinics since there was no doctor in attendance. In Tel Aviv, a lone doctor was unable to cope with the situation.

Negev Warned

At Hadassah and Kupat Holim institutions in Beersheba and the Negev, the strike passed without incident. All Negev settlements had been warned by letter to send only emergency cases to the Hadassah hospital, and the only excitement of the day occurred when an elderly beggar insisted on being seen by the doctor in Kupat Holim today instead of on Wednesday.

The Jerusalem Commission postponed until today its meeting scheduled for yesterday so that several commissioners, affected by the strike, could attend.

In Haifa, academic workers decided to respond to the strike call, despite a last-minute telegraphic appeal to them to refrain from Mr. Aharon Becker, head of the Histadrut Trades Union Department. Engineers of all Histadrut enterprises, including those of Shemen, Nesher, Koor and Soiel Boneh, joined the strike.

Many pharmacists and private doctors went on a solidarity strike with their employed colleagues at 11 o'clock.

It was learned yesterday that the General Zionist Knesset faction urged the Speaker last week to call an emergency session of the Knesset to deal with the doctors' dispute, in the face of "the threat to the nation's medical services."

U.N. DELEGATION CHIEFS EXPECTED THIS MORNING

Mr. F. Urrutia, chief of the Colombian delegation to the U.N., and Mr. E. Nunes Portuondo, head of the Cuban U.N. delegation, are expected in Israel this morning on a four-day visit as guests of the Government, the Foreign Ministry spokesman announced yesterday.

TNUVA
CENTRE LTD.
Tel Aviv
as of tomorrow the telephone numbers are:
6501-2-3-4-5

UNION BANK OF ISRAEL LTD
BANKERS of ISRAEL'S INDUSTRY
ASSETS IL 56,000,000
TEL AVIV · JERUSALEM · HAIFA · NATANYA

FLY TWA
PARIS
Call your Travel Agent or TWA
TEL AVIV Tel 67364-5
JERUSALEM Tel. 5024
FLY TWA
USA · EUROPE · AFRICA · ASIA

TNUVA
SEA FISH
fresh daily

Hand The Rudder To Sure Hands VOTE א

Social & Personal

A farewell reception to Mr. Maxwell Abbell, of Chicago, a leader of conservative Jewry in the U.S., was given by the Z.O.A. House management at the House, in Tel Aviv, last night. Among the speakers were Mr. S. Miron, and Mr. E. M. Epstein, of the House Management Committee, and Dr. A. Stupp, M.K., General Zionist. Mr. Abbell and his family are leaving Israel today.

A reception in honour of Mr. M. Schneerson, Director of the British Commonwealth Division of the Foreign Ministry, was held last night by the Israel and British Commonwealth Association's Haifa Branch at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Woodeson on Mt. Carmel.

An exhibition of 30 paintings by Jewish artists of the Paris school, on loan from Ein Harod, was opened at the Ellenstein Museum, Safad, yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Orovan and son have arrived in Israel for a brief tour under the auspices of State of Israel Bonds.

Mr. David Freeman will speak on "The British Parliamentary System" to the Haifa Rotary Club at the Appinger Hotel tomorrow.

2nd N.Y. Newsman Sacked On 5th Amendment Plea

NEW YORK, Monday (Reuter). —The New York "Daily News" has dismissed a reporter, Mr. David Gordon, who refused to tell a Senate Sub-Committee whether he had ever been a Communist.

He was the second New York journalist to be dismissed in two days for invoking the Fifth Amendment (against self-incrimination) before the Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee. On Wednesday "The New York Times" dismissed Mr. Melvin Barnet, a sub-editor.

15 U.J.A. OFFICIALS TO VISIT HERE

NEW YORK, Monday (INA). — The Executive Directors of 15 community campaigns throughout the U.S. affiliated with the United Jewish Appeal, left by El Al yesterday to carry out a four-weeks overseas survey of UJA-financed migration, settlement, welfare and rehabilitation programmes in Israel and Western Europe.

The survey group will go first to Israel where it will meet with President Ben-Zvi and other officials. The group will also confer with Mr. Levi Eshkol, Minister of Finance, and Mr. Beri Locker, Chairman of the Jewish Agency.

PARENTS ASK GOV'T AID FOR SCHOOLS

TEL AVIV, Monday. — At a mass meeting here today of parents of pupils in the Herzliya, Bilu, Geula and "Tihon Hadash" schools which are run by a teachers cooperative, it was resolved to ask the Municipality for financial aid. It was pointed out that because of the high tuition fees, fewer children were registering at these schools, which together have 2,000 pupils.

NAHARIYA GETTING SECONDARY SCHOOL

NAHARIYA, Monday. — A new building for a secondary school is to be erected here on a 16-dunam plot in the Rassco Quarter, the Local Council chairman, Mr. G. Tatz, has announced. The funds will be provided by Mif'al Ha'payis, and Ministry of Education loans.

Last week, the foundation stone was laid for a synagogue in the Amidar Quarter. It will cost IL20,000, of which the future congregation will raise half and Amidar advance half as a long-term loan. The building is scheduled to be ready in six months.

PUBLIC MEMBERS OF ARCHAEOLOGY COUNCIL

The Ministry of Education and Culture has announced the appointment of 18 persons who will represent the public on the Archaeological Advisory Council. The appointments are: Dr. N. Avigad; M. Avi Yonah; A. Govrin; L. Yadmon; M. Kaniuk; Prof. L. A. Mayer; Prof. B. Mazar; M. Narkis; E. L. Nebenzahl; J. Pinkerfeld; Y. Prod; A. Rosh; Prof. M. Schwabe; Z. Shazar; Dr. M. Stekelis; S. Svorai; J. Weitz, and Dr. Y. Yadin.

KUPAT HOLIM PLANNING HOSPITAL IN BEERSHEBA

BEERSHEBA, Monday. — A 180-bed hospital costing IL3m., to serve the Negev, is planned by the Central Committee of Kupat Holim, the director of the organisation's Negev Area Office, Mr. Reuven Klieger, told *The Jerusalem Post* here today.

In addition to four hospital blocks, the 200-dunam proposed site will also accommodate living quarters for doctors and their children. Kupat Holim has already earmarked IL1m. for the project and hopes to get the remainder from Government sources.

PHOTO CONTEST

Photographers who wish to participate in the fourth world photography exhibition which will be held in Rio de Janeiro this year should submit their entries not later than August 1. Further information may be had at the Israel Committee for UNESCO Secretariat, Room 35, Ministry of Education and Culture, Jerusalem; and from Mrs. Shoshana Arisav, at the District Office of the Ministry in Rehov Eilat, Tel Aviv.

Roof Garden
NIGHTLY
Dave Cash

SIGHTSEEING LTD
TOURS
DRIVE YOURSELF CARS
HAIFA 4 SAFAD ST. TEL. 62046
TEL-AVIV 29 HAYARKON ST. TEL. 62209

LAW REPORT

The Jerusalem Post July 19, 1955

In the Supreme Court Sitting As Court of Civil Appeals

Before Justices Goitein, Landau and Berinson.

Advocate X, Appellant, v. The Law Council, Respondents (L.C.A.5/54).

Advocate's Professional Conduct

The Supreme Court allowed an appeal against a decision of the Law Council which had found Advocate X guilty of conduct derogatory to the legal profession and had suspended his licence for three months.

A prisoner in the Tel Mond prison wrote to the Secretary of the Advocates Association in Tel Aviv complaining that Advocate X had undertaken to arrange for him to be released on bail and had taken a gold ring from him as security for his fees of IL30.-, but that he had done nothing towards securing his release.

This letter was handed over to the Law Council which appointed an enquiry committee consisting of three prominent lawyers. The committee did not deal with the prisoner's main complaint — that Advocate X had done nothing to help him — but confined itself to the matter of the ring, taking no evidence except an explanation of his actions on the part of Advocate X, who claimed that he had met the complainant for the first time in the lock-up at the Tel Aviv Magistrate's Court, that the complainant had asked him to arrange for his release on bail, had told him that he had IL300 in a bank, and had offered him a ring as a security for his fees, this ring having been handed over in the presence of a policeman.

The committee found that a lawyer's acceptance of jewellery or any other article from a prisoner or detainee as a security for his fees, in circumstances in which the pledgor had no alternative and no idea of the value of the pledge, amounted to unprofessional conduct and that the Advocate should be punished. These findings were submitted to the Law Council which confirmed them.

The appellant appeared on his own behalf. Mr. Bar-Or for the respondents.

Judgment

The decision of the Supreme Court was delivered in two separate judgments.

Justice Landau, with whom Justice Goitein concurred, dealt firstly with Mr. Bar-Or's argument that a lawyer should not undertake to help a prisoner or detainee whom he does not know and who cannot pay him his fee in advance but, in such circumstances, should refer the prisoner to the Legal Aid Society or should at least postpone collecting his fee until the prisoner had been released. In his (the Justice's) opinion, it was not the business of the Supreme Court to express any opinion as to how a lawyer should or should not behave in certain circumstances, since the function of setting standards of professional conduct belonged first and foremost to members of the profession themselves, through their representatives on the Law Council. The duty of the Court was only to ensure that no unreasonable rules of conduct were laid down. Therefore, if the enquiry committee had held that it was unethical for a lawyer to accept pledges from prisoners in any circumstances whatsoever, he would have seen no reason for interfering with such a decision. But the enquiry committee had evidently not wished to go to such lengths and had held only that when the prisoner had no alternative and when he had no idea of the value of the security offered — only then was it unethical to accept it.

In view of the facts that, at the relevant time, the complainant had not been in prison but merely in the court lock-up and that there had been nothing to prevent him from seeking the services of another lawyer who might perhaps have agreed to other terms, Justice Landau saw no reason for concluding that the complainant had had no alternative. With regard to the value of the ring, he remarked that he failed to see why the committee had attached so much significance to this point; at all events, there had been no proof whatsoever that the complainant had not known its value nor that its value exceeded IL30, which was the sum demanded by the appellant for his services, a sum which no one had claimed was exaggerated. Justice Landau therefore considered that the circumstances specified in the committee's findings had not existed or at least had not been proved to have existed, and that the decision of the Law Council was consequently untenable.

A Different Approach

Justice Berinson found it difficult to believe that the three experienced lawyers who had constituted the enquiry committee could have made so obvious and serious an error as to lay down certain criteria for an offence and immediately afterwards find the accused guilty of the offence when there had been no vestige of proof before them that the necessary criteria had in fact existed. He thought there was much to be said for Mr. Bar-Or's argument that the committee had in fact intended merely to give a general picture of the special position in which a prisoner or detainee is placed — limited as to freedom of movement, as to freedom of choice, and as to the availability of expert opinion on the value of an article — as opposed to the position in which a lawyer finds himself. The committee had evidently wished to show how the acceptance of a security from a prisoner or detainee could open the way to unfair exploitation on the part of the lawyer.

This explanation was given greater weight, continued Justice Berinson, by the fact that this was not the first and only time that the appellant had taken pledges of this kind and, as he himself admitted, had made a habit of taking pledges in the form of jewellery or other valuables from prisoners or detainees who had no money to pay his fees. The commission had evidently intended to express its disapproval of this practice.

However, as the court was dealing with a punishable offence, Justice Berinson held that it must insist on that offence being properly and unambiguously defined. Since the enquiry committee had defined the appellant's unbecoming conduct in terms allowing of more than one interpretation, the court was in duty bound to accept that interpretation which was most favourable to the accused or, at least, to give him the benefit of the doubt. For this reason he also considered that the appeal should be allowed.

Judgment given on July 12, 1955.

Reform Judaism To Be Introduced Here

Jerusalem Post Bureau

TEL AVIV, Monday. — Reform Judaism is to be introduced into Israel in the near future, in line with two resolutions passed at the Ninth International Conference of the World Union for Progressive Judaism, held in Paris earlier this month. This was stated by Rabbi Martin M. Weitz, editor of the American publication of the Union, "New Frontiers," at a Press conference at the Dan Hotel here yesterday. Rabbi Weitz was a delegate of the Central Council of American Rabbis at the Paris meeting.

A pilot congregation on a two-year experimental basis is to be established, perhaps this year, in either Jerusalem, Tel Aviv or Haifa, Rabbi Weitz said. The scheme will be financed from the U.S., initially to the sum of $25,000. Candidates to take over the leadership of the plan have already been found, and it was felt that such a move would find a strong response in Israel among Jews wishing to separate "Church and State."

"We are not bringing Reform Judaism from America," Rabbi Weitz stressed. The idea was to evolve an Israeli interpretation of reform or liberal Judaism, suitable to the special needs here.

A second resolution adopted in Paris was to go ahead with the building in Jerusalem of a seminar which was to be a graduate extension of the Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati and the Jewish Institute of Religion in New York City.

One of the purposes of the visit of Rabbi Weitz, who is president of the Atlantic County Board of Rabbis, which embraces Jewish ministers of all kinds, is to explore the possibility of holding the next international conference of the Union in Israel.

Legal Hebrew

Eighty-three innovations have been introduced into Hebrew legal terminology in the proposed Hebrew text of the Mandatory Bills of Exchange Ordinance as presented to the Knesset Constitution and Legal Committee. The new terms have been derived partly from the Bible and partly from the Talmud, their meanings now having a modern application. Some of the terms are completely original inventions.

Hundreds of other new terms have already been introduced into legal language by means of the official Hebrew texts — as, for example, that of the Interpretation Ordinance — which have already been approved by the legislature. These, together with the rich store of terms provided by everyday legislation in the Knesset and the Ministry of Justice, have broadened the scope of and given variety to Hebrew's legal vocabulary.

Under the Ministry of Justice, two committees consisting of jurists and members of the Hebrew Language Academy, deal with the problems of terminology which arise during the course of legal drafting, and their decisions and definitions are thereafter regarded as binding on all government institutions.

Pension for Clerks

Clerks will be eligible for pensions in addition to their rights from National Insurance.

Men reaching 65 or women 60 having been members of the fund for 35 years will receive a monthly pay equal to 70% of their last salary.

The Central Pension Fund for Clerks, of the Histadrut, has proposed that the many small firms may be grouped into a fund large enough to be effective. Those firms that join the project will have to direct 11% of the clerks' salary into the fund, the worker having 5% of his pay deducted for this purpose.

Clerks may join up to the age of 55, women to 50; their minimum time of membership will be 10 years.

FARM EXHIBIT

A permanent agricultural exhibition is to be built near the agricultural experimental station in Beit Dagon near Tel Aviv.

A public company which will include representatives of the Government, Jewish Agency, farmers, and Agricultural Centre, will organize the exhibition.

The Citrus Marketing Board hopes the exhibition will be ready for the international citrus growers conference which will take place next year.

THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR has granted the Local Council of Abu Ghosh IL10,000 from the Development Budget for the introduction of electricity into the village.

Aussies Whitewash Mexico at Chicago

CHICAGO, Monday (Reuter). — Ken Rosewall and Rex Hartwig gave Australia a clear 5-0 victory over Mexico by winning the two remaining singles matches here yesterday in their American Zone Davis Cup tie. Australia's superiority was so great that the Mexicans managed to win only one set in four singles and one doubles match.

Their victory established them as favourites against Brazil in the zone semi-finals next Wednesday at Louisville, Kentucky. The winners meet Canada in the zone final.

At Bastaad (Sweden) Sweden beat Chile by 3 matches to 2 in a European Zone semi-final and will meet Italy in the zone final. In the remaining singles today, Luis Ayala (Chile) beat Lennart Bergelin 4-6 6-2 6-1, and Sven Davidson (Sweden) beat Andres Hammersley 6-1 6-1 6-3. After Ayala had fought back from two sets down to beat Bergelin and put Chile on level terms, Davidson overwhelmed Hammersley to put Sweden into the final.

At Duesseldorf, Jaroslav Drobny (Egypt), last year's Wimbledon champion, beat the crack Australian Davis Cup player Mervin Rose 6-2 6-0 6-3 today in the final of an international tournament held by the Rochus Club. Rose, who rarely showed championship quality, made several double faults.

ZATOPEK, WIFE WIN ATHLETICS

KARLSRUHE, (W. Germany) Monday (Reuter). — Emil Zatopek, Czechoslovakia's triple Olympic champion won the 5,000 metres race at an international athletics meeting here last night in 14 mins. 31.2 secs. He finished 165 yards ahead of the German runner Walter Konrad. Zatopek's wife, Dana, Czech Olympic Javelin Champion, won her event with a throw of 49.02 metres.

CRICKET

Surrey, with nine wickets in hand, were 240 runs behind South Africa yesterday at the close of play on the second day of their game at the Oval.

Scoreboard: South Africa: 244 and 170 (Laker 5/56, Loader 3/58.)

Surrey: 140 (Tayfield 5/28, Fuller 2/23), 34 for 1.

ABOUT HALF of this year's grape harvest in the Negev, which covered 4,000 dunams, is already being marketed. Next year, the area under vines will be increased.

Barcelona Games Invitation Refused

Jerusalem Post Bureau

TEL AVIV, Monday. — The Israel Olympic Committee has turned down a belated invitation from the Organizing Committee of the Mediterranean Games to send a representative as its guest to the second Mediterranean Games, which opened in Barcelona last Saturday. This was revealed in correspondence between the two bodies released here yesterday.

In answer to the invitation, which was dated July 5 and addressed to the Hon. Secretary of the Committee, Mr. Y. Yekutieli, a cable pointed out that the organization could not send a representative without the participation of a sports delegation and without being sure of the national flag being hoisted together with the flags of other Mediterranean countries. Thanking them for the kind gesture, the cable ends with the hope that Israel will take part in the next Mediterranean Games as a "full and active participant" and wishes the present games full success.

It was signed by Mr. M. Zilist, Chairman of the Israel Committee, and Mr. Yekutieli.

New Women's Swim And Run Records

PARIS, Monday (Reuter). — A world record of 5 mins. 1 sec. for womens 400 metres medley relay race was set up yesterday by a Dutch team. The old record of 5:2.1 secs also stood to the credit of Holland. The team comprised Blankendende, Rika Bruins, A. Voorelj and J. Van Alphen.

In Moscow, a world record of 6 mins. 22.6 secs for the women's 3 by 800 metres relay was claimed by a Moscow team, according to Tass, the Soviet news agency. The team, comprising A. Lapshina, L. Lysenko and Nina Otkalenko, was running against a selected Soviet Union team, during the Physical Culture Day events. The official record is 6:33.2, set by a Soviet Union National team at Budapest in September 1953.

BASEBALL RESULTS

NEW YORK, Monday (Reuter). — Results of Major League baseball games played yesterday were: NATIONAL LEAGUE: Chicago Cubs 11, Philadelphia Phillies 12 (16 innings, first game); St. Louis Cardinals 9, Pittsburgh Pirates 8, (12 innings, first game), Cincinnati Reds 2 Brooklyn Dodgers 6 (first game); Milwaukee Braves 8, New York Giants 7 (first game); Chicago Cubs 5, Philadelphia Phillies 4 (abandoned in 6th innings, second game), Milwaukee Braves 3, N.Y. Giants 1 (second game); Cincinnati Reds 5, Brooklyn Dodgers 8 (second game); St. Louis Cardinals 1, Pittsburgh Pirates 0 (2nd game). AMERICAN LEAGUE: Boston Red Sox 6, Cleveland Indians 9 (first game); Washington Senators 4, Kansas City 0; Baltimore Orioles 2, Chicago White Sox 3 (first game); N.Y. Yankees 5, Detroit Tigers 0 (10 innings); Boston Red Sox 5, Cleveland Indians 6 (second game); Baltimore Orioles 4, Chicago White Sox 5 (second game).

EUROPE'S NEW POLE VAULT RECORD

HELSINKI, Monday (Reuter). —Eeles Landstroem, Finland, set a European record for the pole vault by clearing 4.67 metres in Kouvola, Finland, yesterday. The previous record was 4.46, by Denisenko of the U.S.S.R. At the same meeting, Tom Courtney, U.S was only 2/10ths of a second outside the world record for 800 metres, with 1 min. 46.8 secs. The world figure of 1:46.6 was set up by Rudolf Harbig, Germany in 1939.

Where to go.

JERUSALEM

Your Lunch and Dinner at Hesse's Restaurant, Jerusalem. Tel. 4130. Excellent food and service. Oldest establishment in Israel. Dinner will be served on the terrace.

★ Exhibitions:—
Tessa Rakosh: sketches and sculptures; Israel Touring Club, Talbieh; 11-1, 5-7, until July 30.
"Conquest of the Desert" permanent exhibition of the former Israel pavilion of the International "Conquest of the Desert"
Exhibition, 10-1, 4-6.
Department of Antiquities special exhibition: Excavations of a Canaanite Temple on the seashore of Nahariya (XVIIIth-XVth centuries B.C.E.), 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech, Open 9-1, 4-6.
1) Paintings by Laura Pados. 2) Gallery of portraits of famous Jews. 3) The last week for "Miserere" by George Rouault. 4) Exhibition of the Month: A Bathing Woman, by Jacques Lipchitz from the Ayala and Sam Zacks collection. Bezalel Museum, 9-1, 3-6.
Paintings by Jacques Heller and Sculptures by Jacob Loew, "Nora Studio" Art Gallery, 9 Maimon Avenue, 10-1, 3-6.
Exhibition of works by Rural Israeli Artists, Artists House, 10-1, 4-7.

★ Tours: —
Hebrew University conducted tour New Administration Building, King George Ave., opposite Terra Sancta, 10 a.m.

★ Film Show: —
Karen Hayessod, for tourists and visitors, 11.30 a.m.

TEL AVIV

★ Exhibitions:—
1) Brazilian Architecture. 2) Paintings by M. Avniel, E. Brenner, S. Lamm and Melita Schiffer, 10-1, 4-7.
Stage Decors by the Swiss Artist, Theo Otto, Entrance Hall of the New Chamber Theatre, 4 Rehov Nahmani.

★ Theatre: —
Chamber Theatre, "The Good Soul of Szechuan", Mograbi Hall, 8.30 p.m.
Chamber Theatre, "As You Like It," New Cameri Hall, 8.30 p.m.
Ohel's "Bamatenu" in "Hassambe and the Abandoned Children."
Ohel, "They Knew What They Wanted".

★ Entertainment: —
Cocktail Bar: nightly programme.

HAIFA

★ Exhibitions: —
Memorial exhibition of the Architect and Artist Leopold Krakauer. Town and Country plans and drawings. Municipal Museum, Town Hall, 10-1, 4-7.

RISHON-LE-ZION

★ Theatre: —
Habimah "In the Plains of the Negev" (for Teiem), 8.30 p.m.

AFULA

★ Theatre:—
Habimah, "King Lear", 8.30 p.m.

HERZLIYA

★ Theatre: —
Chamber Theatre, "The Rain-Maker", 8.30 p.m.

HADERA

★ Theatre: —
Yiddish Comedie Theatre, Dina Halperin in "Die Kleshufmakherin" (The Witch) Hof 8.45 p.m.

Notices to the Public

The Office Mechanisation Centre possesses lists of residents of Israel cities, aged 18 and up, in alphabetic order. These lists, which have been prepared in connection with elections to the Third Knesset and to the Local Authorities, are for sale to all interested upon request. For details apply to the: Office Mechanisation Centre, P.O.B. 1480, Hakirya, Jerusalem.

Required
Technical Assistant
for secretarial research work and technical works.
The candidate should be fluent in English and Hebrew, and an approach to the field of agriculture is desirable.
Apply with curriculum vitae to: P.O.B. 18, Rehovot.

Cinemas

JERUSALEM
At 2.30, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.
ARNON: "Les Trois Portes au Canada." 2nd week. EDEN: Take the High Ground. EDISON: The Cruel Sea. ORGIL: The Conquest of Everest. ORNA: Pick-up on South Street. RON: Monsieur Ripois. STUDIO: Madeleine. TEL OR: The Hitch-hiker. ZION HALL: "Legione Straniera."

TEL AVIV
At 4, 7.30 and 9.30 p.m.
ALLENBY: "Amor Non Ha! Pero, Pero." CHEN: Sabrina. 5th week. ESTHER: The Student Prince. 2nd week. MOGRABI: Ring of Fear. OPHIR: "Avant le Deluge." 3rd week. ORION: The Eddie Cantor Story. TAMAR: Bitter Rice. 3rd week. Continuous from 9.45 a.m. to 5.45 p.m. City Across the River. ZAMIR: Villa Borghese. 9th week. Continuous from 10 a.m.: Mystery Street.

HAIFA
AMPHITHEATRE: Long John Silver. ORAH: Verdi. ARMON: Go, Man Go. ORLY: Roman Holiday. 2nd week. EN DOR: April in Paris. ORION: The Gipsy Queen. 2nd week. ATZMON: The Violent Men. PEER: Tormento. GAL OR: The Blazing Forest. Matinees: Cimaron Kid.

WANTED
ENGLISH TEACHER
mother tongue English, for private lessons.
Apply: No. 500, P.O.B. 66, Haifa.

FOR SALE
Steinway
Concert Grand Piano
No agents.
Apply to: No. 1090, P.O.B. 66, Haifa.

Wanted
Clerk
with good knowledge of Hebrew, English and bookkeeping.
Write to: "M," P.O.B. 4301, Tel Aviv.

Required
for large industrial enterprise
PRODUCTION TECHNICIAN
(male or female) for permanent work. Apply in writing, specifying previous experience, to: P.O.B. 281 Tel Aviv.

Wanted
RESPONSIBLE POSITION
Administrator, extensive commercial experience, expert in the import and export business, independent correspondent in English & Hebrew, experienced in dealing with Government offices, INTERESTED IN RESPONSIBLE POSITION WITH ENTERPRISE or SERIOUS INSTITUTION. Good references. Write: No. 457, P.O.B. 2082, Tel Aviv or phone 3902, Tel Aviv.

ASSISTANT PRODUCTION MANAGER AND CHIEF MECHANIC
with five years experience in large industrial enterprise
WANTS TO CHANGE POSITION
Write: No. 1700, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

Accountant
wide experience in Israel in INSURANCE
seeks suitable position.
Write: D., P.O.B. 1002, Tel Aviv.

Young Journalist
seeks
FURNISHED ROOM
in Tel Aviv, with piano for infrequent use. Preferably separate entrance.
Write: "Journalist," P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

WANTED
CLERK
proficient in English, with knowledge of Hebrew and bookkeeping
★
Write to:
"G," P.O.B. 4301, Tel Aviv.

GENERAL CLERK (female)
with knowledge of Hebrew and English typing
WANTED
by travel office.
Apply: No. 775, P.O.B. 4100, Tel Aviv.

HOTEL ARMON
10a Rehov Hayarkon, Tel Aviv. Tel. 23711
AIRCONDITIONED

Gad Hotel
107 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 20201, Tel Aviv, is being renovated.
The reopening date will be announced shortly.

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
522, 249, 48.9 & 19.5 M.

NEWS: Hebrew: 7 a.m., 1.30, 6.00, 6.15, 8.30 and 11 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 8 a.m., 2.15 & 6.30 p.m.
6.30 a.m. Service. 6.35 Exercise. 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.35 Melodies (R). 9.00 Close Down.
12.00 N. "Music at Noon" (R). 12.30 Housewives' Corner. 12.50 Light Music (R): 1.45 "From Dan to Eilat" (R). 3.30 Popular Loan Draw.
4.15 p.m. Programme for Hospitals. 4.45 Light Music (R). 5.05 Agricultural Programme. 5.15 Language Corner. 5.30 Children's Hour. 7.00 Folklore. 7.02 Haifa Programme. 7.30 Talk. 7.40 Noah's Ark. 8.15 Bible Reading. 8.45 Kol Yisrael Orchestra: Conductor: Georg Singer. Soloist: Lorand Fenives. Little Symphony (Ionel Patin): Violin Concerto in A-minor (Dvorak); Symphony No. 104 (Haydn). 10.50 Short Story. 10.40 Nocturne (R). 11.10 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
407, 360, 225, 214, 48.9 & 31.3 M.

English News: 1.45, 10.00 p.m.
French News: 2.00 p.m.
IMMIGRANTS' HOUR (31.3, 24.9 & 468 M.): 6.15 p.m. Programme for Yemenites. 6.30 French. 7.00 Yiddish. 7.30 Ladino. 8.00 Persian. 8.15 Turkish. 8.30 Close Down. 9.45 Rumanian. 9.00 Hungarian. 9.15 Close Down.
KOL ZION LAGOLA (32.5 M.): (South African Programme): 6.30 p.m. From the Federation. 6.35 "The Man in the Street." 6.50 Music in Our Land. 7.05 News. 12.00 p.m. News. 12.10 Vladimir Jabotinsky: D. Lankin. 12.15 The Man in the Street. 12.30 Easy Hebrew Conversation.
ARMY PROGRAMME (44.6, 216, 225 & 226 M.): 6.30 Opening. 6.35 "Bow and Arrow." 7.00 Light Music. 7.30 "Corps to Corps." 7.40 Noah's Ark. 8.15 Light Music. 8.30 News. 8.45 Evening Tunes. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.
B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS: (16.79, 19.42, 16.96, 25.15 M.): 6.30-7.00 p.m. News, This England, Science and Technology.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Jampolsky, Jaffa Road cor. King George, 3017. Morjah, 14/14 Baka, 3421.
TEL AVIV: Altman, 1 King George, 3791. Nordau, 188 Ben Yehuda, 23979. Kitajewicz, 22 Hayarkon, 3566. Hayarkon, 184 Ibn Gabirol, 21543. Baruch, Hatikva, Qtr., 67464.
JAFFA: Lurie, 72 Rehov 1. RAMAT GAN: Hyrea, 81 Arlosoroff. RAMAT YITSHAK: Hacharoni, 19 Yerushalayim. HOLON: Ribek, Kikar Struma.
HAIFA: Natan, 21 Joseph, 2364. Hakochav, 28 Wadi Salib. KIRYAT MOTZKIN: Pentagon. SAFAD: Feldmann. NAHARIYA: Nahariya.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

JERUSALEM: Dr. L. Romanoff, 11 Arlosoroff, 61217. Dr. Y. Altschuler, 4 Strauss, 4071.
TEL AVIV: Dr. M. Shaham, 1 Bytkin, 20642. Dr. N. L. Sacher, 54 Bekelow, 20283. Dr. I. Griffel, 5 Ben Yehuda, 25496.
HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, 3 Hanevi'im, 2434. Dr. Ludwig, 34 Shivat Zion, 67417.

The Second Zimria
August 4—17, 1955
3,000 participants from 12 countries
HAIFA:
August 4, 1955
at "Armon" Hall
TEL AVIV:
August 10, 11, 1955
at the New Orchestra Hall
JERUSALEM:
August 14, 1955
at "Edison" Hall
BEERSHEBA:
August 17, 1955
Distribution of tickets has begun at all ticket offices.

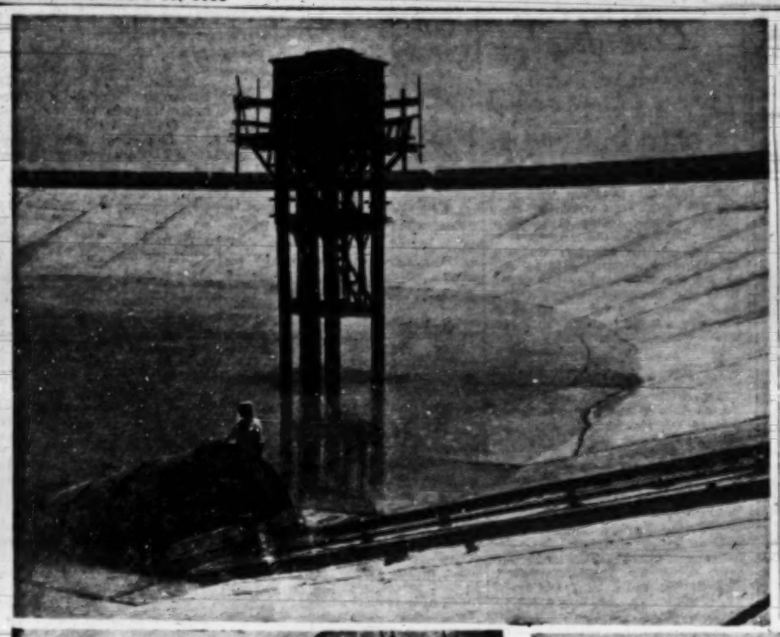
HEBREW ULPAN IN KIBBUTZ SA'AD

A Hebrew Ulpan will be opened on Aug. 1, 1955 at the religious Kibbutz Sa'ad. Students who wish to learn Hebrew in a religious atmosphere are accepted. Conditions: Half day work and half day study for six months. Registration at Jewish Agency offices:
Tel Aviv: 40 Rehov Aliya
Jerusalem: 12 Rehov Alharizi
Haifa: Rehov Hanassi.

EUROPEAN SETTLERS ASSOCIATION OF THE GENERAL ZIONISTS
JERUSALEM BRANCH
Tomorrow, July 20, at 8.30 p.m. at the Beth Hahalutsot, Rehavia
Peretz Bernstein
the Party's Chairman and
George Flesch
Member of the Knesset will speak on
"Alef or Zadi"
Chairman: Mr. J. Bandler, Engineer
Speeches will be in German. Entrance free.

General Zionist Party Organization
Party of the Centre
INVITES ALL ENGLISH SPEAKING FRIENDS
to a
Gathering
at
Z.O.A. House
1 Rehov Daniel Frisch, Tel Aviv
Thursday, July 21, at 9 p.m.
"Our Struggle For True Democracy"
Speakers:
George Flesch, M.K.
Joseph Saphir, M.K.
C.Z. Abramov, Chairman, Israel-American Friendship League

OVERSEAS TRANSPORT
Packing • Warehousing
EXPRESS SERVICE
TRANSPORT LTD.
TEL AVIV HAIFA JERUSALEM NATHANIA



THREE ELEMENTS of the Yarkon-Negev irrigation system — pipeline, pumping station and reservoir — are shown here. The reservoir shown at the top is at Kula (see map), the first of four on the line. It has a capacity of 75,000 cubic metres. Water is pumped up from Rosh Ha'ayin springs through the 66-inch pipes shown on the right by three diesel-driven, 2,100 h.p. motors and two electrically-driven 1,600 h.p. motors. One of the diesel installations is shown on the left.

Yarkon-Negev Pipeline Is Small Part of Master Plan

By W. C. LOWDERMILK

THE official act of opening the gates at the Rosh Ha'ayin springs to fill the Yarkon-Negev pipeline is an historic event of far-reaching significance, that makes our imaginations tingle with confidence in the present and hopes for the future.

For a geologic age, these sweet waters of the Yarkon springs have been wasting into the brines of the Mediterranean Sea without benefits to any one. Now, the Government of Israel has performed a modern miracle in channelling a large part of these good waters into great man-made arteries that have been fashioned with foresight, skill and industry by men of Israel with vision, faith and works to bring more life to the dry lands of the Negev with its erratic and scanty rainfall.

These fresh, clear waters, regulated and filtered in the great underground reservoir of rain waters that sink into the limestone hills of Israel, henceforth will be made to flow southward in great concrete conduits, made in Israel by Israel engineers and workmen. These life-giving waters will break forth as springs in the parched and thirsty northern Negev, to turn fertile, wind-laid soils into green pastures, fruitful gardens and fields of abundant harvests. For these deep soils of Loess are by nature the most productive in the land when watered.

Flocks of the Patriarchs of Islong ago grazed on these rolling grass lands of the Negev. They are today made mysterious by imposing "Tels" here and there, of ancient and forgotten "fortress cities."

These surplus waters will be imported from the Yarkon and will turn much of these ancient pasture lands into fair and productive tracts of intensive farming, where many more citizens of Israel may sit, "each under his own vine and fig tree" This project will do much towards making Israel self-sufficient in agricultural crops.

This is fulfilment in part of the prophecy of the prophet Isaiah, when he said: "And the wilderness and the solitary places shall be glad for them and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose. It shall blossom abundantly and rejoice even with joy and singing...." Isa 35:1-2.

The completion of this phase of works in the redemption of the lands of Israel may well be heralded across the world of wasting dry lands and impoverished inhabitants. For there is hope in engineering, technology and in scientific agriculture and soil and water conservation when made possible by counsel and technical assistance of friendly nations and of specialized agencies of the United Nations, for growing abundantly the good things of life for all peoples.

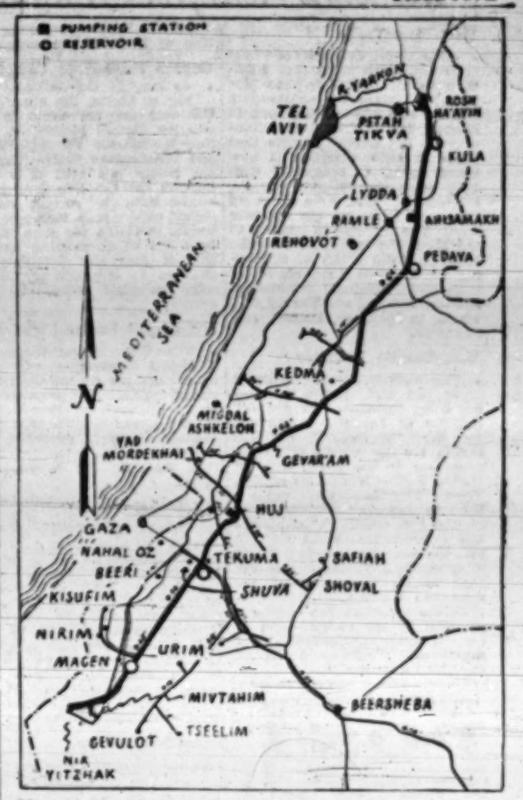
This achievement must also command the interest and approval of the United Nations. For in the Council of Nations their representatives have given unanimous approval of technical assistance to less developed countries to enable them to realize more fully, through their own initiative and skills and works, the possibilities of their resources. For nothing is more important than full use, with conservation, of lands and waters and the stimulation of initiative of their peoples in growing foods and other useful crops.

Technical details of this project have been set forth by engineers in their reports of planning, designs and works. However, I wish to emphasize that these soils of the northern Negev are highly susceptible to soil erosion and gullying when under cultivation, and adequate steps should be taker to safeguard them from such wastage and damage. But let us look at some other implications of this event.

Making good use of Yarkon waters from the coastal plain to the Negev in this way, important as it is, is only one of many such works that are still to be done. There are other springs, not so large or so well known, to be fully developed and made use of. There are the great stores of ground water, more than we had taken into account back in 1939. These are being tapped by deep wells, and many others are yet to be dug. There is also the perennial flow of streams such as that of the Jordan River, many times greater than the flow of the Yarkon, which now wastes into and is lost in the Dead Sea by evaporation. Then there are muddy waters that from time to time rush down the wadis and are lost out to sea, and soil along with them, because the lands of Israel are not yet prepared to make the most of the blessings of Heaven that come in the rains. All these waters must be saved and put to high uses for municipal purposes and for irrigating lands to support people in greater abundance and well being.

While the completion of this Yarkon-Negev pipeline is a momentous event, it is only a small part of a comprehensive multi-purpose project of making full use of the sweet waters of the Jordan River drainage and of the adjacent maritime slopes for

(Continued on Page Six)



Map shows pipeline, pumping stations and some of settlements along Yarkon-Negev scheme.

Jobs That Have Never Been Done Before

By Y. DUVDEVANI

NO longer is the Yarkon's water flowing into the sea, wasted. From this day on it will go off southward, into the Negev, working a profound change in an immemorial landscape. A river that used to water a few fields along its short course will irrigate tens of thousands of dunams.

The hundred million cubic metres—half the Yarkon's annual flow—that are now going to the Negev mean another 150,000 dunams of irrigated land that will assure the livelihood of 8,000 farm families. They mean more food and more raw materials for new processing industries.

From now on, our dry-land crops in the Negev—wheat and barley for feed—will not always have to depend on the winter rains for their success. The drought which hits the Negev so often has been partly defeated. This year, this very autumn, if the rains fail or are delayed, the water of the Yarkon will irrigate 100,000 dunams of grain and hay along the water line that is going into operation today, from Rosh Ha'ayin, by way of Hulda, Kfar Menahem, Doret, Sa'ad and T'kuma to Nirim.

The conquerors of the Negev who have laid the foundation of Israel agriculture in a long fight with the wilderness and know so well what it is like to be without water, not only for their crops, but often for men and for livestock—they, and those who follow and will follow in their tracks can now feel more secure as they build up their farms and intensify them.

The first Yarkon line has been opened. Plans for a second, to the west of it, are ready. Half of its water will supply Tel Aviv, its population and its industry; the other half will also strike for the Negev, and it will meet the eastern line by 1958.

The engineers and the planners, the workers of Yuval Gad who have turned out the great water pipes, the loaders, the diggers, the mechanics, the electricians, the foremen: all these Israelis, of whom many are recently come, have proven their initiative, their ability and their expertise in carrying out jobs that had never been done before and in handling machines that had never been used before in this country. They got through on schedule.

The Eastern Yarkon line is the beginning of the national irrigation system; the Western line will go on to build it up. Within five years the sewage utilization plan for Greater Tel Aviv will be implemented, and the city's sewage water, purified, will be directed southward. Technically, there is no reason why sewage channelled from Natanya through Petah Tikva and Tel Aviv to Rehovot and south of it should not find its use in the fields of the Negev.

The construction of the Jordan-Negev line is on the horizon, although even after that our national water resources may not suffice for all our fields, especially in the Negev. Our cultivable lands are extensive, our farmers will do wonders. The one condition of their success is irrigation facilities: and this has been the dream and the prime mover of Mekorot's founders and veteran workers ever since, 18 years ago, the first district irrigation system was built in the Kishon Valley.

The link between the two elements on which our vision was based—land and water, the property of the people—has found its expression in the successful partnership between the Jewish National Fund and the Histadrut in Mekorot, a partnership which now takes in the Jewish Agency and, in point of fact, the Government of Israel, which has so far allotted about IL80m. to all these projects out of development funds, U.S. grants-in-aid, and reparations.

Water From The North

While the country is celebrating the opening of the new Yarkon pipeline, another water reservoir is being built in Upper Galilee. Israel is a land of contrasts—she has both swamp and desert, and the dry south suffers from lack of irrigation while parts of the north are blessed with an overabundance of water. National planning will have to direct the surplus of the north to the thirsty Negev.

The Hula Valley, where much of the northern surplus waters are concentrated, was once a smiling and fruitful area until, many centuries ago, a volcanic upheaval dammed the bed of the River Jordan. Consequently, what had once been fertile farmland degenerated into a disease ridden, stagnant fen.

Various schemes for draining the swamp were mooted in the past, but no concrete steps were taken until after the establishment of the State of Israel, when the concession for the drainage of the Hula area was transferred to the Jewish National Fund: immediately a programme of reclamation of the swamp was drawn up by the Fund.

Completion of the drainage will see the valley under intensive cultivation and dotted with 30 new villages comprising some two thousand small farmsteads. Ultimately the main area of Lake Hula will be drained. Water thus drawn off — about 100 million cu.m. are now lost annually through evaporation alone—will suffice to irrigate some 200,000 dunams in less watered areas.

Moreover, deposits of peat—a rich source of organic fertilizer—will also be exposed, and vast thickets of papyrus reed will become available for industrial purposes. A small section of lake and papyrus will remain as a Nature Reserve for the many varieties of birds, beasts, reptiles, and fish.

Reckoning that one dunam of irrigated land which yields one harvest per year can feed one person, the 60,000 dunams of land reclaimed, being able to produce one and a half harvests per year, will feed about 100,000 people: a one-time plague spot turned into a veritable breadbasket.

An End and a Beginning

By S. BLASS
Water Adviser to the Government

THE source of the Yarkon River is at Rosh Ha'ayin, near the ancient fortress of Antipatris. The springs are 16 metres above sea level, which the river reaches after wending its way for some 30 kilometres.

The water of the springs comes in part from rainfall over the Judean Hills seeping its way underground and concentrating in the Rosh Ha'ayin depression. Hydrological tests have shown that some of the water at the springs comes from rain that fell 15 months earlier, and some from rain that fell three or four years before. The strata which hold the water on its way to the springs thus play the role of regulatory reservoirs, and the water supply at Rosh Ha'ayin does not vary much with the annual rainfall.

The annual flow of the Yarkon, about 220m. cubic metres, could grow enough food for all of Tel Aviv. But the water is needed for other purposes as well. One-third of the supply will be available for the Tel Aviv area and two-thirds will be diverted for the irrigation of the Negev.

Since the areas to be irrigated by the Yarkon's water average about 150 metres above sea level and are much as 100 kilometres away the water must be pumped through large reservoirs and big pipes. The project includes three pumping stations, each Diesel-powered and independent of the electric net.

Six to Sixty-six

The Yarkon-Negev Project is an end and a beginning. It culminates the pioneering advance into the Negev that began with the setting up of 11 settlements on the day after Yom Kippur, 1946, and the laying of a six-inch pipeline shortly thereafter. The six-inch pipes have now been replaced by 66-inch pipes. The line is at the same time, the first stage of a nation-wide plan that will bring the waters of the North to the South, where the bulk of our land is situated. The course of the 2.75-metre pipe which will take the water of the Jordan to the Negev has already been marked.

The idea of using the Yarkon's water for irrigation on a large scale is not new, but the political conditions were not ripe for it until we won independence. The practical planning of the project by Tahal (Water Planning for Israel) began five years ago. The Mekorot Water Company rounded up the best of technical manpower and carried out the project in two-and-a-half years—a major accomplishment even in an advanced country.

The result is a technical achievement of the first order. The concrete of the pipes is made by the centrifugal method and reinforced with the very finest rust-proof iron. All other equipment and materials are of the highest standards, and the entire project is a worthy testimonial to Israel's engineering ability—and to the vision of such men as Levi Eshkol, who envisioned the settlement agencies of its importance, thus aided it with the resources of the Treasury.

It will take a great deal of further effort and large funds to develop the bulk of Israel's water resources. This will be worthwhile only if the Negev farmer can make efficient use of them, without wasting them. There will be no need to store water needlessly in the soil, for the water will be there, always available at the turn of the tap.

Farmers' Long Drink of Water

By ZVI HALMER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

SETTLERS in the villages of Nir Yitzhak, Magen, Nirim and Kissufim can turn on their taps today and drink sweet water from the springs and wells of Rosh Ha'ayin more than 100 kilometres to the north.

At Rosh Ha'ayin, the source of the Yarkon River, the waters from 450 wells and 1,000 springs have been channelled into concrete-banked pools directing them towards the first huge pumping station. Forty dunams of boggy wasteland have been drained and all the source water of the river has been centralized.

The area, which was the scene of much hard fighting during the War of Independence, has for the past couple of years been the site of a different kind of battle. Three million cubic metres of earth have been removed from the marshes to make way for the installations.

Artificial lakelets have been created and a fortified lock built to direct the water through a single course. Special precautions have been taken to prevent the fresh waters from contamination by the backwash from the sea in time of floods.

Mr Simha Blass, director of the Tahal water company and Government adviser on water planning, told members of the press who toured sections of the pipeline recently that the water resources at Rosh Ha'ayin would be used in four ways. Apart from the stream diverted to the Negev and areas on the way south, Tel Aviv and Ramat Gan would receive between 40 and 50 million cubic metres of water annually. In addition, a sufficient quantity would flow along the original bed of the river to assure no change for the worse in its "enjoyment potential." In fact, Mr. Blass said, the Yarkon River would be cleaner and less unhealthy because of that part of the scheme which included the laying of a special sewage disposal pipe alongside the river banks.

Mr. Yehiel Duvdevani, director of the Mekorot water company which has carried out the project, told the press that the opening of the new line did not mean a drop in the price of water. He said that the company would continue selling it to Negev settlements at the rate of 30 pruta a cubic metre, which was some 15 pruta less than the present cost to the company and there was no plan of asking the Government or the Jewish Agency for additional subsidies.

The amount of water used by the Lakhish area would not deprive the Negev villages of water, Mr Duvdevani explained. He said that if 12,000 families were settled in the Lakhish area and received 1,000 cubic metres per capita annually — as much as the Negev settlements, the total amount diverted from the Yarkon pipeline would be 12 million cubic metres out of the 100 million supplied by the first stage of the line.

Mr. Duvdevani said that most of the 200,000 additional dunams to be irrigated by the use of the completed pipeline would be devoted to growing crops for industry. The additional sweet water would make it possible to irrigate thousands more dry dunams in the Jerusalem Corridor, the coastal strip and the Negev this year.

Mr. Ezra Omer, head of the Yarkon division of the Mekorot water company, under whose supervision the area at Rosh Ha'ayin was cleared and the work there executed, said that a 200-dunam area would be completely cleaned up around the Rosh Ha'ayin installations and that nothing would be allowed to grow there which might affect the purity of the water.

YUVAL GAD

PIPE MANUFACTURING Co. Ltd.

Plant at Migdal Ashkelon — Tel. 23
Head Office: 111 Allenby Rd., Tel. 6031,
P.O.B. 1267, Tel Aviv.

SUPPLIERS
of the pipes to the

Yarkon-Negev Pipeline

PRODUCERS OF

* Prestressed Concrete Cylinder Pipes between 20"—66"
* Railway Concrete Sleepers
* Precast Building Elements

"ISASBEST" PIPES
For irrigation of the Negev

"ISASBEST"
ASBESTOS - CEMENT
PRESSURE PIPES
will link the Yarkon pipeline with the Negev settlements

THE JERUSALEM POST

Founded as The Palestine Post in 1932. Published daily except on Saturday, in Jerusalem by The Palestine Post Limited. Registered at the G.P.O.

Founder and Editor GERSHON AGRON

Managing Editor TED. R. LURIE

Editorial Office and Management JERUSALEM 3 Rehov Hahavatselet P.O.B. 81, Tel. 4323 (4 lines).

TEL AVIV Bureau: 52 Nahlat Binyamin P.O.B. 1136, Tel. 4351/2.

HAIFA Bureau: 1 Rehov Khaya P.O.B. 66, Tel. 6094 (2 lines).

SUBSCRIPTIONS: Inland IL.32.000 Foreign IL.34.000 per year.

Tuesday, July 12, 1955 Tamuz 30, 5715. 28 Ha'ada 30, 5714

Economic News from Abroad

East-West Trade

• Substantial deliveries of wheat from West European countries to the East European bloc last year were the outstanding feature of trade development in Europe. The U.N. Economic Commission for Europe reports that trade in each direction is now about equal, as compared with 1953, when the Eastern exports, in terms of value, were about six times as large as the opposite flow. The increase in imports to the East was largely due to the Eastern bloc's policy of improving consumption standards faster than its agricultural production. France, Sweden, and Turkey sold wheat to Hungary, Poland, and Rumania.

U.S. Textile Industry

• The more balanced conditions in the U.S. textile industry are being threatened by growing imports of Japanese goods and by the "perversion" of U.S. tariffs for the benefit of Japan, according to the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York. The Association urges a limit to Japan's "encroachment" on the U.S. market by establishing a quota for textile imports into the American market. Incredibly cheap Japanese labour was said to be "undermining" the American industry. The Association also criticized the U.S. programme at the recent talks in Geneva under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), whereby the U.S. reduced tariffs for Japanese textiles by 25 to 50 per cent.

Ceylon Rubber to China

• As long as Ceylon ships rubber to China, the chances of U.S. economic assistance to that country depend largely on whether the tension between Peking and Washington abates. The latter points out that it is most difficult for the Eisenhower Administration to retreat on its policy of denying strategic materials to China for it is backed by a law which requires suspension of American economic assistance to any country which sells strategic goods to that country.

Hardboard Reclassification

• The U.S. House Ways and Means Committee will soon open hearings on hardboard reclassification. The proposed Bill would change the classification from a paper product to a wood product for duty purposes, and would have the effect of more than doubling the import duty rates.

Oil Investments

• "Petroleum Week" reports that the signing of a new oil law in Guatemala points to the "present trend" towards more liberal policies for international oil investment, the climate of which was said to be more "warmly inviting" than at any time since the end of World War II. Eighteen countries have taken definite steps in the past two years to encourage foreign oil investment, and five others are considering such steps.

Deep-Sea Fishing

An International deep-sea fishing conference, at which the founding of an international fishing association is being discussed, opened in Bremerhaven yesterday between representatives of Britain, Belgium, France, West Germany, Holland and Spain.

Water Cost and Farming Efficiency

By Our Economic Editor

During the first three years of statehood the cultivated area rose from 1.85m. to 3.38m. Vast tracts of abandoned holdings and fertile waste land, particularly in the Northern Negev, were occupied and cultivated by Jewish farmers with a minimum investment of capital — mainly for tractors and other mobile agricultural machinery. Since then, however, agricultural expansion has slowed down considerably. In 1953/54 the total cultivated area was approximately 3.68m. dunams (out of which about 3m. dunams were in Jewish farms), i.e. a rise of nine per cent over three years. The large increase in farm output which we have witnessed just the same was mainly the result of intensification, the irrigated area rising from 440,000 dunams three years ago to over 800,000 dunams, while the dry land even grew somewhat smaller. This development will continue to set the pace for the growth of our agricultural output in the future, but depends on heavy capital investment and the possibility of maintaining production at relatively high costs.

THE general public seldom realises to what extent our agriculture will be affected by the high price of water. Yet a detailed study has been devoted to it by the Joint Agricultural Planning Centre. Computations published some time ago show that at 50 pruta per cu.m. for water most green fodder will be too expensive for the dairy industry even at the present level of milk subsidies. And if the price should rise above 60 pruta, even at current high prices groundnuts would not bring in IL6 per work-day, which is at present regarded as a minimum, for emergency workers are getting a pay of IL6.800 including social benefits.

If the decline of the agricultural prices is taken into account, the results are even more striking. At the price of IL300 that a ton of groundnuts should bring in, an average yield of 400 kg. per dunam (which is considerably more than last year) would be unable to sustain a water rate above 39 pruta per cu.m., yet the latter is rather below what has been anticipated by many irrigation experts. If marketing prices are adjusted according to what is considered inevitable by agricultural planners, potatoes will allow for a water cost of no more than 50 pruta, green fodder (i.e. milk) for 36 pruta, and sugar beet for only 12 pruta. Wheat could stand the highest rate—almost 70 pruta per cu.m.

Of more importance than these computations is the average price of water that the farm unit as a whole can afford if the interdependence of its branches and their mutually complementary character is taken into account. Much valuable research work has lately been done to establish in our various districts the types of farms best suited to each and to allow for the most efficient use of land, water, labour and capital. It has been found that in many cases irrigation can be up to one-third less than on the traditional "mixed dairy" farm, though of course at a rather modest subsistence level (assumed net income in 2950 of IL1,800 per annum, of which almost one-third would be in kind). Of the 14 types of farms thus envisaged by the planners two only will be able to stand a water price of 55 pruta per cu.m., three can afford 40-45 pruta, and two 35-39 pruta. Three other types, however, will only be able to pay 15-22 pruta.

It is rather doubtful, to say the least, whether it will be possible to maintain even this average, which would allow farmers to eke out a rather modest living. Nor is any way of effecting considerable savings in sight. The present costs of Mekorot are almost 40 per cent electricity, which is likely to become dearer, if anything, in the course of time, for the profitability of the Palestine Electric Corporation has been low these past years and the big expansion programme on which it has embarked will give only a narrow profit margin. The diesel pumps installed by Mekorot in some stations are even more expensive.

Fixed Costs

About 20 per cent of the cost of water is accounted for by service, repairs and administration, and interest and depreciation at present constitute 28 per cent but are bound to rise steeply up to 50 per cent, according to Mr. Blass, when the big overland pipe-lines and water storage reservoirs are built. Almost all the cost elements are thus fixed, and any hope of fuel savings should oil be struck in this country is too conjectural to be relied upon.

In view of these mounting problems some experts naturally recommend that we abandon the costlier parts of the projected irrigation plans and concentrate on the cheaper projects of expanding irrigation in the plains instead of in the hill country and the Far Negev, particularly since we shall evidently have to drop part of our irrigation plans in any case because of water shortage. But the utmost must be done to develop the agricultural technique of our farmers, for it is only by increasing crops and reducing the costs per unit of product that we can make farming pay. Some progress along this line has been taken for granted in the farm calculations referred to above, but hardly enough to take us out of the red. The success or failure of the great agricultural development programme depends upon quality no less than upon quantity.

FACTS AND FIGURES

The Project and Its Purpose

Additional area that will be irrigable	200,000 dunams
Percentage of added irrigated area in relation to total irrigated area in State at present	25%
The quanity of water that will flow through pipeline as a percentage of the present national water supply	12%
Number of settlements in Negev which will be connected to the project	about 200

Technical Data

Power and electricity capacity of pumping stations	30,000 h.p
Flow of water through pipeline	160,000,000 c.m. from Rosh Ha'ayin springs
Reservoirs' capacity	400,000 c.m.
Cost of pipeline	IL 40m.

Construction and Pipe Laying

Quantity of earth dug and transported	2,000,000 c.m.
Mechanical equipment engaged on project	80 heavy tractors 12 big bulldozers 15 cranes 26 compressors 26 welding machines 20 concrete mixers
Quantity of gravel and sand used for concrete mix	180,000 c.m.
Quantity of construction iron	28,000 tons
Quantity of cast concrete	130,000 c.m.
Number of 66-inch pipes laid	21,722 pipes
Length of pipeline	108,000 m.
Number of workdays invested	260,000

Transport

Number of journeys by vehicles employed in project	65,000
Total length of transport routes	6½ million kms. (=160 times round the globe)

Nature's Job Completed

Jerusalem Post Reporter

NATURE put Israel's choicest soils in the southern part of the country, but deposited the rich water resources in the northern part.

In the north the average annual rainfall is 1,000 mm. At the southern border of the edge of the Sinai desert it is one-tenth that amount.

What nature has left undone, man has now completed — watering the rich soils of the south with the abundant water of the north. Man was forced to do it for the simple reason that he wants to survive.

Israel's struggle for economic independence is based on the goal of feeding its population entirely with what it can grow. To do this it must exploit every dunam of its limited land resources to maximum advantage. In the semi-arid region of the south it cannot afford to risk the danger of recurrent droughts.

The answer is irrigation: the Yarkon-Negev pipeline.

But the Yarkon waters cannot be used entirely. The Tel Aviv area must use up to 20 per cent of it for drinking water. The deficit must be made good by reclaiming sewage waters from Greater Tel Aviv.

Therefore, two pipelines will be used. The one now completed will take the sweet waters of the Yarkon to the Negev, while the second, on which work has now begun, will convey treated sewage effluent.

Each line will be about 100 kilometres long. There will also be an interconnecting line of about 15 kilometres to allow for greater flexibility and re-routing in emergencies.

The second line is to be completed in 1958. It will follow the foothills of the Judean mountains and will end in the eastern Negev.

With the completion of the second pipeline two-thirds of the 200,000 million cubic metres of water now flowing into the sea yearly from the Yarkon will be diverted to the Negev.

Tel Aviv will drink the remaining third. But since the sewage is to be reclaimed it will mean that practically all of the entire Yarkon flow in one form or another will find its way to the Negev.

BOND FUNDS FOR IRRIGATION

PURCHASERS of State of Israel Bonds have advanced over $22m. to Mekorot for execution of countrywide irrigation projects. A sum of $22m. has been loaned directly to Mekorot and another $4m. have been expended for local projects. Bond loans to Mekorot are made by the Treasury through the Development Budget.

Although Bond revenue is derived mostly from purchasers in the U.S. State of Israel Development Bonds are at present sold in 28 countries. Income since the sale of Bonds began in 1951 to date is almost $200m.

Stocks and Commodities

Tel Aviv Market Friendlier

FOR the first time in many months the number of ups on the Tel Aviv market was higher than the number of downs, and turnover increased. Most shares improved by one or two points. Only very few, such as I.L.D.C., Palestine Potash Ordinary, Palestine Brewery and Palestine Cold Storage Debentures lost ground. Banks are continuing to receive orders for the 6½ per cent Palestine Electric Debentures and 5 per cent Israel (Israel-Rassco) Debentures, while these rise, others decline. To most investors the bigger companies appear best able to move ahead with the fast-growing U.S. economy. Thus they have been concentrating on such shares as DuPont, which are selling now at about 30 times their earnings (a stock is doing well if it sells at ten times its earnings) I.B.M., is selling at almost 40 times its earnings. Traditionally, people start to worry when industrial stock yields average 3.5 per cent while high-grade bond yields are nearly three per cent, but this time investors are beginning to doubt if smaller yields mean much in the current market.

Wall Street Fluctuates, Firm Undertone

AFTER many fluctuations, a steadier tendency set in on Wall Street towards week's end, with gains well distributed on good corporate and business news and the growing belief that the Federal Reserve Board does not contemplate any further restrictions in the immediate future. Advances included steels, chemicals, tobaccos and oils. The Dow-Jones index for 30 Industrials was 460.33, after having touched a low of 457.40 (461.18 last week) 391.89 to 467.40. However, the climbing Dow-Jones index does not give a true picture of the market as its 30 stocks are mostly blue chips:

London Resilient

THE London markets stood up extraordinarily well to a series of shocks, such as the news of the 18 per cent increase in coal prices, and the announcement of a severe widening in the trade gap for June, which brought the adverse balance of trade to £128.8m. in comparison with only £32.6m. in May this year; exports having fallen in June to £185m. from £203.7m. in May. Britain's trade gap for the first half of the year 1955 widened to £455.8m. from £274.8m. last year. Reuter's industrial index was 265.4 in comparison with 264.7, after having touched a low of 262.8 for the week.

Bullion

In Paris the market was quiet and featureless. In London gold was fixed at 251/9 per fine ounce with a fair turnover. Silver was inactive. In New York, while the battle was brewing in the Senate over an appeal to repeal the Government's Silver Purchase Law, under which the Treasury must buy U.S. mined silver at the price of 90.14 cents an ounce, the price of silver was raised at weekend to 90.75 cents per ounce compared with 90.135 earlier in the week.

Commodities

AN increase of 15 cents a barrel in the export price of fuel oil was announced by Shell and Esso and led to more rise in world fuel oil prices. On the London commodity market tin, rubber, copper, lead, sisal, shellac and zinc advanced amidst inflationary symptoms. Reuter's U.K. Commodity Index was 501.1 compared with 499.2 ten days ago. In Singapore both rubber and tin prices were highest for the year.

Prices by arrangement with I.L. Feuchtwanger Bank Limited

Tel Aviv Stock Market

JULY 12, 1955

Fep. Loans 1949/59 (IL10)	104½
4½% Tevet Delise s)y)	67½
3½% Gov. Bds. (large)	98½
4% Reg.Sterling "A" s)	89½
4% Reg. Sterling "B"	94½
Pal. Bearer Bds. Ser. 3	82
Bk. Leumi ord. sh. d)	251
A.P.E. Investm. ord. sh. "B" c)	107½
Gazit ord. sh. "B" c)	100½
Elilon's Inv. ord. "B"	165½
P.E.C.Inv.ord. "B" sh.	100½
Gen. Mortg. Bk.ord. sh.	81½
Binur 4% debs. 56/63	93
Nir 4% Debs. (bear)	89
5% pref. sh.	74½
Pass 4% debs. 40/64 reg	84
"Tera" 8% debs.	86
I.L.D.C. ord. sh. reg.	1358
5% debs.	87½
Afr. Pal. Inv. ord. sh.	91½
Rassco 6% pref. ord sh.	92½
Pal. Potash 6% pref. sh.	97½
"A" ord. shares	153
Pal. Elec. ord. sh. (Isr.)	—
Pal. Elec.pref.sh.(Lds)	271½
Mekoreth pref. sh.	70½
Ata ord. "B" sh.	127
6-8% conv. debs.	94½
"Kardanit" ord. "B" sh	131½
7% conv. debs. 59/68	102
Moller-Dec ord.sh.rez.s	970
Pal.-Brewery 8%con.sh.	91½
Assts Bejarano "B" sh.	115
"Tera" ord. sh.	118
Nesher 6% debs. "A"	107
6% debs. "B" s)c)d)	122
Pal. Cold St 7% debs. e)	743
ord. sh. rez. (full div.)	311
Pal. Constr. Yr 8% debs.	96

Notes: a) purchasing price; b) selling price; c) ex-coupons; d) ex-dividend; e) ex right s) Prutot; y) 15-6/15.19

HAIFA FINANCE & INVESTMENT Co. Ltd.
Director: N. ZUCKER
27 Ha'atzmaut Rd. Haifa.
Tel.67215 Priv. Tel.81760.
INVESTMENTS
SECURITIES
COMMERCIAL
CREDITS

On the occasion of the Water Festival
OUR CONGRATULATIONS
to
MEKOROT
Builders of the Negev Pipeline
WORTHINGTON CORP.
Planners of the Stations and Supplliers of the Pumps and Diesel Engines.
S. RACHMANI
New York
Sole Distributor of Worthington in Israel
MANAGEMENT AND STAFF
of S. Rahmani in Israel
PUMPS, DIESELS, COMPRESSORS, AIRCONDITIONING, CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT
HEAD OFFICE: 12 Petah Tikva Rd., Tel Aviv. P.O.B. 1287. Tel. 67617. PLANT: Herzlia, Tel. 94.

LOWDERMILK

(Continued from Page 5)

a pipeline from the Yarkon to the Negev, and a million dunams—the water for which is mainly supplied by Mekorot — under irrigation, and of dropping Mediterranean Sea water through turbines to the level of the Dead Sea for hydro-power. Such a scheme was set forth in my little book "Palestine Land of Promise" as a Jordan Valley Authority, more than 10 years ago. The basic idea was to develop and to make full use of all kinds of lands and of waters of the physiographic unit of the Jordan and Dead Sea drainage and adjacent maritime slopes to the benefit of the total population residing within this area, without regard to national boundaries. For the physiographic unity of this area draws together with the force of gravitation, the interests and works of peoples towards mutually beneficial collaboration. These natural forces are real and persistent, regardless of the transitory politics of today. Engineering founded on politics of the hour cannot promise as much as diplomacy founded on down-to-earth engineering.

It would be well if some international agency were authorised to engineer possible developments of river drainages shared by two or more countries to establish physical and economic feasibilities. Then, in the future, as disputes arise over waters in rights and distribution thereof, the diplomats called on to work out practical agreements would have the results of objective studies before them, that should lead to more equitable findings and recommendations for collaboration in sharing in basin-wide developments of water and related resources to the benefit of those concerned.

Other schemes for the Jordan River, less comprehensive, but aimed to share waters within the drainage of the Jordan, have been proposed. Details of such schemes are usually not made public and are the subject of engineering by negotiation. Any scheme, however, that succeeds in making a beginning in collaboration in development and use of water resources of the Jordan drainage is all to the good. For the chances for further collaboration are far greater from such a beginning than from the present impasse.

For the greatest hope for peaceful relations between countries that neighbour within a river basin, lies in working in their own interests in a coordinated manner. Uncoordinated developments lead to conflicts; whereas collaboration will yield to each a larger measure of benefits and also must appeal to the self interest and commonsense of men of goodwill in countries concerned and in the United Nations.

Civilization is running a race with famine, and the outcome is still in doubt. It is such works as this Yarkon-Negev pipeline that will win the race for civilization.

Pumps and Power For New Line

The amount of energy needed to maintain the flow of 12,000 cu. m. of water through the pipeline is equal to that required to lift 200 tons to a height of 232 metres every minute. Four separate pumping stations are required for this job, the first on the banks of the Yarkon takes the water from the river a distance of a kilometre to the second station. Each contains three horizontal pumps driven by diesels of 2,000 h.p. each.

Each station is self-sufficient, equipped with air conditioning and its own lighting and other facilities, powered by the diesels and by the water itself. The electric motors of the first station are supplied with current generated in the second station.

The pumps, diesel engines and other heavy equipment were supplied by the Worthington Corp., which also did the overall planning of the stations. This firm was chosen for their long experience in this type of work. Their local agents are S. Rahmani in Tel Aviv.

THE PIPELINE AND POLICY

yet another engineering feat, which, though modest on an international scale, is an important milestone in the agricultural and economic development of this country and a turning point in the settlement of the South. At the present juncture, however, these festive feelings are overshadowed by the reflection that that grand national irrigation project, of which the pipe-line is intended to be a link, is perhaps doomed to remain incomplete, and the reclamation of the Negev wastes for intensive farming to be limited to a small part of the original plan because the available water supply may prove insufficient and the international tension prevent the utilization of other legitimate resources.

We long tried to overlook grave warnings from some experts and pinned our hopes on the authoritative estimates of Cotton and Hays, who as late as July 1952 held that Israel could annually supply over 3,000 m. cubic metres of water, of which almost 2,700m. cu.m. were usable. And we were accordingly thinking (and acting) in terms of 1.0-1.25m. dunams of irrigable land in the Negev.

Now, however, these concepts have at once been shaken in three different ways. It has just about been proved that our domestic water resources are considerably less than previously envisaged, almost certainly no more than 1,800-2,000m. cu. metres of usable water, not counting the Yarmuk and the Upper Jordan outside our boundaries. On the other hand, the water requirements of industry, the urban population, and our ever-expanding fishponds are perhaps going to be as much as 400m. cu.m. though up to half of this may be eventually recovered for irrigation. And the agricultural quality of quite a substantial portion of the land that was supposed to be irrigated has been found to be of inferior quality: only approximately 3m. dunams of land of which almost 1m. dunams are in the northern Negev, are capable of yielding regular field crops. If there are, however, only 1,800 m. cu.m. of water left for farmland and the average requirement of water remains at the present level of about 800 cu.m. per dunam per annum, no more than 1.9m. dunams can be irrigated and the usable water supply will be exhausted long before it gets to the southern plains—possibly even to the north of Beer-Tuvia. It is only when the assured crop water supply reaches 1,500 m. cu.m. and the water consumption per dunam is reduced to no more than an average of 600 cu.m. (which experienced farmers feel is feasible) that we can hope to extend irrigation facilities to all good lands in this country.

Having overcome the engineering difficulties, we are thus faced with challenges of another nature. They are partly political—to guarantee the required water by a favourable accord with our neighbours; partly agricultural — to induce and instruct farmers to save water by introducing appropriate cultures and more efficient irrigation methods; partly economic — to fix prices and regulations which would prevent waste of water and divert the available supply to the highest priorities (though some may be fixed by non-economic considerations). But above all we must be governed by a considered and comprehensive policy. And this policy must be pursued relentlessly and, without regard for local or sectional interests, or even for the best of intentions, if these are not backed by the most urgent of needs.

Hess-Instruments for Pressure and Temperature
To The MEKOROT Co.
our best wishes on the occasion of the great accomplishment.
L. HESS, ENG. Haifa, P.O.B.621.
Hess-Valves for Water, Gas, Air and Steam

The Water Project
occupies an honourable position amongst the settlement activities of the Keren Hayesod. The Keren Hayesod participated in establishing the National Water Company and regularly provides financial assistance to its activities.
The crowning achievement of the Mekorot Works is the Yarkon-Negev Pipeline. IL45m. have been invested in this enterprise, in which the Jewish Agency, with the financial assistance of the Keren Hayesod, contributed 65%, almost IL30m.

LAPID LTD.
"ESHET" LTD.
Manufacturing And Reconditioning
Replacement Parts for
Vehicles Tractors And Implements

The Settlement Department of the Jewish Agency
wishes to congratulate
all those designers and builders who brought about the realization of the Yarkon-Negev pipeline.
We Also Wish to Extend Our Congratulations
to the farmers of Israel, especially the settlers in the Negev, on the completion of the first section of the pipeline project of bringing water to the Northern Negev.

SEPARATOR
DE LAVAL
SEPARATORS FOR THE PURIFICATION OF FUEL AND LUBRICATING OIL IN THE PUMPING STATIONS OF THE YARKON-NEGEV PIPELINE
WERE SUPPLIED
By Messrs. A.B. SEPARATOR "DE LAVAL" Stockholm, Paris, London, Hamburg
Makers of INDUSTRIAL SEPARATORS For: Fuel, Lub. Oils, Paints, Starch, Beer, Yeast, Citrus Juices, Essential oils, Wine, Soap, Olive oil, Rubber, Latex etc.
GENERAL AGENT:
Jos. Muller A & M
Distributors: Muller & Co. Engineering Co. Ltd., P.O.B. 243, HAIFA
37 HA'ATZMAUT ROAD; TEL.: 2160.

On the inauguration of
The Negev-Yarkon Pipeline
We extend our congratulations to the:
GOVERNMENT OF ISRAEL
TAHAL (Water Planning Limited)
MEKOROT Water Company Ltd.
JEWISH AGENCY OF ISRAEL
and to all others who took part in this great task.
WE TAKE PRIDE IN THE SHARE WE HAVE HAD IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE WATER RESOURCES BY PRODUCING AND SUPPLYING, WITHIN 3 YEARS, MORE THAN ONE AND HALF MILLION METRES OF STEEL PIPES 6" — 66", PROTECTED AGAINST CORROSION BY COATING AND WRAPPING AT OUR SPECIAL PLANT IN SARAFAND.
JOINT PIPE IMPORTS LTD.
23 Rothschild Blvd., Tel Aviv. Tel. 67681. P.O.B. 2112.

BONDS BUILD ISRAEL
$25,000,000 invested in Mekorot
STATE OF ISRAEL BONDS

Rise of Consumers Cooperatives — 25 Years of Hamashbir Hamerkazi

In the Service Of the State

By GOLDA MYERSON
Minister of Labour

WE live at such a rapid pace these days that things tend to be forgotten. But I remember other days. Together with people from Hamashbir Hamerkazi, I went out to see how its goods were sold in immigrant villages and how the Co-operative movement went to a village and set up a general store overnight. Never will I forget the devotion and ability of the whole group! And certainly this was also an undertaking of great educational value.

One night, I was in the shop for a long time and watched this educational work going on as the use of nightgowns, towels and sheets were being explained to the immigrants. And I saw how the Hamashbir Hamerkazi people worked and how they dealt with each member of a family. Our rule at that time was: if you don't buy something for your wife and children, you can't buy anything for yourself. The Ministry of Labour workers were envious and themselves went out to work with Hamashbir Hamerkazi and came back full of admiration for the devotion of its people in that undertaking.

Incidentally, at my request, the State Controller examined this enterprise, and his report was a certificate of honour for the consumer cooperative movement.

Meeting Place

A visit to the *tsorkhaniya*, whether it be in an immigrant village or in an immigrant housing estate, is perhaps one of the rare occasions when the residents meet each other in public — at any rate when they are first starting out. They must go to the *tsorkhaniya*. And if it is pleasant, clean and roomy — the conversations won't turn on what there is or on what there isn't to cook. A different atmosphere will pervade the place and the experience of meeting will be more pleasant. People won't push one another, and the relations among them will be more pleasant. There is no doubt in my mind that enlarging the *tsorkhaniya* is both necessary and educational.

The Ministry of Labour will do all it can in this respect to increase their housing possibilities.

And now to the essence of the problem, and first of all in the field of cooperation. What has the *tsorkhaniya* got that the private shop does not have? Is the difference only one of better service, cheaper prices, or better quality goods? What should attract the customer to the *tsorkhaniya* rather than to a private shop, and what is the justification for the entire labour movement putting its energy into developing the consumer cooperative movement and no other? Doubtless, there are important privileges from the past, but we must examine the present to determine precisely why this form and no other is justified.

In a housing scheme as in an immigrant village, the first step must be made on the assumption that it is not only a number of houses, but a community, a complete unit with services, a kindergarten and schools, a *tsorkhaniya* and a cultural centre. All this has to be a neighbourhood unity.

Committee's Task

This viewpoint must also underlie the establishment of neighbourhood institutions. In this way the *tsorkhaniya* is not simply a shop in which the owner has only one interest — how to make more money. More must be demanded of a *tsorkhaniya*. And since participation is left to chance, and since persons don't live in the village or in the project just because they know each other or because they have relatives there, we want a cultural and friendly way of life to develop, to all of which thought must be given when building the *tsorkhaniya*.

The responsibility for the tsorkhaniya must in fact be placed on the local people, not only formally. A committee is chosen and I imagine that it manages the tsorkhaniya. I, for example, lived in the Micmol Ovdim for many years, and if had its tsorkhaniya in which I was, of course, a member. It had its committee, and when the service was good, I was happy; when it was bad, I was sorry. That was during the war years, and you couldn't forget that the rationing of necessities was well carried out. I depended on the committee. The leading members of the consumer cooperative movement must encourage cooperation among neighbours, and this cooperation, at least at the outset, must perhaps be the focus of local social activity.

The local *tsorkhaniya*, among the first institutions in the neighbourhood together with the kindergarten, must take upon itself the responsibility for social life, at least at the outset in order to make it a centre of public life and culture, to organize the people and to call meetings (and not only on matters concerning the *tsorkhaniya*). The *tsorkhaniya* is a cooperative society in which all local members are organized and the society must not only provide the neighbourhood with bread and vegetables; it must also deal with other matters, constitute a framework for cultural life. This won't harm the business side of the *tsorkhaniya*. It seems to me that it is a good business investment.

I can say only one thing in the name of the Ministry of Labour: every contact of ours with the cooperative movement has brought us blessings and joy (this is not to hide the fact that there have sometimes been differences of opinion) and I hope that in the future, too, there will be cooperation between the State and the cooperative movement in accomplishing the tasks ahead of us.

GREATER SCOPE AND WIDER HORIZONS

By YA'AKOV EFTER

TWENTY-five years have gone by since the consumers cooperative movement in this country assumed its present organisational form, based on a central institution, Hamashbir Hamerkazi, which is both a wholesale firm and the highest authority of the cooperative movement in *kibbutzim*, *moshavim*, and consumers associations in town and village.

The variety of the units that make up Hamashbir Hamerkazi as well as the scope of its activities make it unique, in a way, among the world's cooperatives. In Israel, too, no other economic, commercial or industrial institution has organised farmers and workers so closely.

It is an interesting and a desirable function that Hamashbir Hamerkazi has been playing, and its benefits would be even greater if the organization could take in various special instruments which the Israel cooperative movement has set up to meet particular needs from time to time. These include Hamashbir Latzarkhan, a network of department stores operated by Hamashbir Hamerkazi and the local consumers cooperatives; and Hamashbir La'oleh, whose purpose it is to develop the movement in immigrant settlements and in such new outposts as Eilat and Tel Yeroham, and in whose direction the local consumers also participate.

Hamashbir Hamerkazi trades in just about every household and farming need, and in a great many industrial goods. What makes its service so efficient is an experienced and specialised staff and extensive business contacts at home and abroad. Its independent commercial policy, which finds its expression in lower costs and prices in maintaining the quality of its merchandise, and in granting reductions and dividends to the purchasers, has brought day-to-day benefits to the consumer and is an important factor in national economics.

This explains the continuous growth of the company's turnover. It will reach an estimated IL.100m. in 1955 if one includes the goods manufactured by Hamashbir Hamerkazi through the Hamashbir Hamerkazi Finances and Investments Company Ltd., which owns more than 30 enterprises turning out sugar, clothing, shoes, chemicals, irrigation pipes, rubber products, etc. This year, the combined value of these goods will exceed IL.80m. and many are made in localities populated largely by recent immigrants, including Beersheba and Eilat.

A special subsidiary, Hamashbir Import-Export has helped to extend foreign contacts for sales as well as for purchases, and this year it exported $1,730,000 worth of goods.

The original value of the institution's inventory and investments is IL.8m. and members are about to contribute another IL.2.5m. in order to expand its commercial and industrial activity through new sales departments and new branches and industrial projects, especially in the South and in the Negev. Even now, Hamashbir is one of the largest trade and industrial institutions in Israel, but the combined effort of its consumer-members will further increase the benefit that it brings to them and to the nation as a whole.

Hamashbir Hamerkazi 1931—1954

Year	Turnover (in IL.)	Capital
1931	68,165	5,494
1946	672,125	177,587
1951	25,516,957	2,500,000
1953	34,722,192	5,000,000
1953	50,230,350	6,000,000
1954	71,224,585	7,000,000

First in the new development area of Lachish is this new consumers' cooperative at Haruvit. Wherever new settlements arise the Tsorkhaniya inevitably follows.

Farm and Town Work Together

By ZE'EV ON

The consumers cooperative movement has achieved rapid expansion and development in the years since the War of Independence and the mass wave of immigration which came on the heels of the establishment of the State. The movement today includes some 200,000 families in settlements and cities and serves more than half a million persons.

It is worthwhile to point out that one of the essential bases of the workers settlement movement, in *kibbutzim* as well as in *moshavim*, has been the cooperative purchase of goods and marketing of produce through Hamashbir Hamerkazi and Tnuva. Although our consumers cooperative movement has many characteristics in common with the movement throughout the world, there are many features which are distinctive and original in Israel.

The movement had its beginnings in the villages and rural areas. After Hamashbir had supplied the pioneer camps working on road building, the company expanded in the 1920-30 decade to serve all the new settlements. Following the establishment of Hamashbir Hamerkazi, the programme was broadened to include the labourers—the urban consumers. Since this historic development, the cooperative movement in Israel has been fortunate in avoiding the competition between consumer and producer cooperatives which is an accepted fact in other countries.

In accordance with one of the basic principles of the General Workers' Federation, the cooperative movement has attempted to achieve unity of the town, the village and the settlement. From this point of view, Hevrat Haovdim sees as its duty to coordinate the efforts of the producers' cooperative, as represented by Tnuva, and the consumers cooperative. The mutual interests of consumers and producers demand greater cooperation between these two cooperative blocs.

Employment Provided

One of the most important projects in the State, which can be credited to the cooperative movement, is Hamashbir Laoleh. With the arrival of the first immigrants in the camps and *ma'barot* and afterwards, with their transfer to hundreds of new settlements, the cooperative movement, with Hamashbir Hamerkazi at its head, strove to supply the newcomers with bread and salt, clothes and shoes. The immigrants were actually preceded by hundreds of workers who established the *Tsorkhaniot* to supply the newcomers with their essential requirements. These same Consumers Coops also provided employment at the same time for immigrants. The coops now employ 8,000 persons.

It is now the task of the coop movement to expand its economic and sociological basis. For this it must expand its education and training facilities, establish a permanent school within the network of the Histadrut.

The coop movement is expanding every year and adding new societies and acquiring new buildings. Large sums are invested annually in its expansion programme. Priority must be given to investment and building in new towns and immigrants' centres.

The coops responded to the demand by *Hevrat Ovdim* to lower prices this year, thus pointing the way to cheaper goods despite the pressure by various interests to raise prices in opposition to the Government's economic policy of controlling inflation. But this has only been a first step. The chief task of the coops in the near future is to go on lowering prices in more fields in order to be a determining factor in the family budget.

Another problem which the coop movement should tackle is to attract a large number of women members to active participation in the management of local associations and of their central institutions as well. It must also train a new generation of young people to carry on the work of the movement.

Consumers Societies 1931—1954

Year	No. of Societies	No. of branches	No. of members	Turnover (in IL.)
1931	11	11	772	37,765
1948	171	340	30,500	9.2m.
1949	232	630	52,000	15.6m.
1950	323	685	82,000	23.1m.
1951	349	840	114,500	31.5m.
1952	369	965	120,000	38. m.
1953	404	1,050	125,000	39.2m.
1954	430	1,160	127,000	100m.

TOWARDS HIGHER STANDARDS

THE aims of the testing station for food, fodder, and the auxiliary agricultural materials of Hamashbir Hamerkazi are:

a) Control of the quality of fodder — both imported and locally produced;

b) Control of the composition of livestock feed produced in Hamashbir plants in Tel Aviv and Haifa;

c) Control of the quality of imported and locally produced foodstuffs;

d) Control of the quality of raw materials for and the products of the flour mills of Hamashbir and "Lahmenu" bakeries;

e) Development work in the fields of fodder, provisions food industry;

f) Outside work for the Union of Consumers Cooperatives, the Ministry of Agriculture and purchasing and professional organizations;

g) Advice on matters of food, fodder and auxiliary agricultural materials to departments of Hamashbir and to interested settlements and organizations of collective settlements and cooperative grocery shops.

The practical work of the laboratory began in May 1952 with the testing of sugar-containing plants; at the beginning of July in that year, the laboratory began to test grains and various flours; in September the laboratory initiated tests of fodder mixtures and concentrates for poultry, cattle and sheep. At the same time, it began to test foodstuffs used for human consumption as well as agricultural auxiliary materials, such as synthetic fertilisers.

In 1953, the laboratory carried out 2,333 tests (each one involving double analyses). Among the functions of these tests is the determination of the nutritional value in fodder and concentrated food mixtures as well as analyses of various concentrates of minerals and vitamins; and the determination of the quality of bread, noodles and other foodstuffs products.

Of special importance is the first and comprehensive review of the industrial value of sugar beet grown in this country. In connection with these development projects, let us note here also the introduction and popularization of soy flour, the first concentrated food made here.

Professional ties were established with workers and leaders in the consumers' organisations on the basis of hygiene and storage controls in the grocery shops and of lectures within the framework of the Groceries Cooperative. These lectures appeared in "Food and Hygiene in the Cooperative Shops," the 25th booklet issued by the popular cooperative library.

During 1954, the laboratory received 1,792 samples for testing. A classification of these samples according to the sections of the laboratory's work gives the following picture:

Group	Objects Tested	No. of Samples
1.	Sugar-containing plants	744
2.	Fodder and livestock feed	349
3.	Grains and various foodstuffs	444
4.	Chemicals and cleaning agents	43
5.	Chemical fertilisers	12
		1,792

In group 1, beet sugar, sorghum, and sugar cane were tested for their sucrose content: In addition to livestock feed mixtures, animal protein foods and other type of fodder, tests in group 2 were applied to fish oil, vitamin concentrates, (vitamin A and riboflavin), minerals, and antibiotics.

Group 3 tests applied, among other things, to sausage, egg and milk powder, imported butter, pudding powder, cocoa, coffee, vinegar, and alcoholic beverages. Tests in group 4 included detergents, soap, bleaching liquids, washing powder and perfume. Group 5 objects included superphosphates, peat and D.D.T. concentrates.

Dr. Gideon Zimmerman, head of the laboratory, has lectured in agricultural seminars, courses for cattlemen, shepherds, field crop workers and fishermen. At the 1954 conference of food chemists and technologists in Israel, Dr. Zimmerman was appointed Chief Lecturer in the new Department of Food and Biotechnology at the Haifa Technion.

The laboratory plans to institute a policy of control on the quality of food in manufacturing plants (from the standpoint of raw material, workers' hygiene, and maintenance of the product's standard). It is hoped, by this method, to improve quality by preventing the supply to the market of low standard food products.

L.

INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES OF HAMASHBIR HAMERKAZI

No.	Name of Company		No. of Employed at end 1954	Output—1954	Total Investment in Fixed Assets
				(In IL., rounded off)	
1.	Shemen, Ltd.		540	8,520,000	2,206,000
2.	Sillix, Ltd.		251	1,081,000	1,050,000
3.	Hamashbir Flour Mill — Jaffa		23	2,360,000	150,000
4.	Hamashbir Flour Mill — Beersheba		—	—	515,000
5.	Hamashbir Flour Mill — Naveh Sha'anan		—	—	34,700
6.	Hamashbir Stationery Works Ltd.				
		— Jerusalem	80	450,000	188,000
		— Jaffa	5	11,500	2,500
7.	Mancor Ltd., (Ice and Refrigeration)	— Jerusalem	10	54,500	79,000
		— Beersheba	10	25,000	27,000
8.	Hatzmar Ltd.		20	125,000	27,000
9.	Hakhayal Ltd.		17	27,000	20,000
10.	Fodder Mixing Plant, Haifa		18	1,089,840	7,000
11.	" " Tel Aviv		30	1,384,000	8,000
12.	Garage — Haifa		17	76,400	8,000
13.	Garage — Tel Aviv		25	114,600	12,000
14.	Fish meal factory in Eilat		—	—	23,000
15.	Seed Cleaning and Selection Plant	— Haifa	135	1,900,000	720,000
16.	" " "	— Maamiya	65	1,250,000	150,000
17.	Fodder Cleaning Plant, Beit Alpha		30	250,000	30,000
18.	Lachmenu Bakeries Tel Aviv		80	645,000	250,000
19.	" North		30	322,000	34,000
20.	" Negev		24	215,000	41,000
21.	" Migdal		22	115,000	33,000
22.	Bakery, Kiryat Shmona		35	278,000	104,000
23.	Israel Sugar Works Ltd.	— Afula	—	—	2,317,000
24.	Hamalchim Ltd.		180	950,000	600,000
25.	Hamgaper		260	1,486,000	875,000
26.	Pishtan		35	191,000	180,000
27.	Mina al		13	3 6,000	35,000
28.	Fertilizers & Chemicals, Ltd.		753	4,973,000	20,253,000
29.	Joint Pipe Imports Ltd.		255	7,600,000	2,976,000
30.	Nesher Cement — Yagur and Ramle		—	—	365,000
		Total	2,988	37,708,140	32,666,000

NOTE: Investment figures at cost price.

PROCESSING AND MARKETING

By DR. AMIHUD KRAMER
U.S.O.M. Food Specialist

A BIG advantage of the consumer cooperatives in Israel is the fact that they cover a large part of the consuming public and are therefore not subject to the limitations of size from which much of Israel's industry suffers. An organization having approximately half a million customers is large enough to take advantage of many direct organisational facilities which are not available to smaller units.

One such advantage that comes to mind immediately is the ability to contract with manufacturers to provide commodities directly. For example, the firm could make a direct contract with a canning firm to provide it with a given quantity of canned peas. Since the order is placed in advance and the consumption of this lot is more or less guaranteed, the price can be more favourable. Furthermore the buyer can specify exactly as to the quality, quantity, container size, etc., that he desires. The buyer is also big enough to place, if necessary, his own inspector into the manufacturing plant while his order is being filled. In this way many steps in the marketing channel can be eliminated and quality can be ensured to the advantage of the consumer as well as the manufacturer and distributor.

Handling of Raw Material

Raw materials may be handled to advantage in a similar manner. To cite an example from the United States, fresh sweet corn is an item which loses its quality very rapidly. The sweetness of sweet corn is lost in a matter of hours if it is not refrigerated so that ordinarily the consumer who purchases the sweet corn several days after it has been harvested receives a product which is far inferior to the freshly picked corn. No matter how well this sweet corn may be handled in the ordinary channels of trade much of this fresh quality is lost before the consumer gets the opportunity to prepare it for the table.

Hence in this commodity in particular many agreements have been made between supermarket and farms where the supermarket chain contracts in advance with a farm to grow a certain quantity of sweet corn to be harvested at a certain stage of maturity and delivered to the supermarket warehouse. This corn is then usually harvested at night, brought to the city warehouse in the early hours of the morning and distributed to the individual stores so that the consumer obtains the sweet corn in the morning of the same day that it was harvested. Again such an arrangement, because it guarantees the market and because of the direct marketing line, results in a less expensive product with superior quality.

Self-Service in U.S.

The retail outlet itself has similar advantages. It can be a large and an all-inclusive unit. Again to cite the American example, during the last two decades there has been a complete revolution in the retailing of foods so that now the overwhelming majority of all foods are sold in self-service supermarkets.

The consumer likes the convenience of being able to purchase all of her food requirements under one roof. She also likes to have the opportunity for making her own selections. In spite of the lists that consumers prepare before they go to shop it has been well established that a large percentage of all purchases are made on impulse after the item has been seen in the shop. The self-service supermarket has had tremendous advantages in this direction. Here again, economy and better service to the consumer are combined.

It has been stated that Israel is not in a position to utilise self-service supermarkets because there is insufficient packaging and because most people have no automobiles with which to go to the market. These disadvantages however are balanced by the presence of a proportionately large and concentrated urban population so that any single store is accessible by foot to large numbers. Furthermore the packaging of Israel-made foods is expanding by leaps and bounds so that pre-weighed units which can be displayed on the shelves are already available for a very substantial list of items.

In fact the consumer cooperative movement in Israel has taken the lead in going in the direction of large complete food markets. These same markets where possible, have also been built in such a way that at least partial self-service can be practised.

Thus with this development and with some good healthy competition from other retail organizations the harassed housewife may look forward to the development of more economic and convenient retail outlets which will make her shopping better, will improve the sanitary conditions and the general quality of the food and will at the same time tend to reduce the cost of her food basket.

NEW LOOK FOR COOPERATIVES

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

THE consumers' cooperative movement has again taken the initiative and is advancing on several fronts. It has been subject to many attacks, but they will not distract us from our objective of providing the Israel public with a high quality distributive sales organization, owned and managed by the consumers themselves. The abolition of rationing has not halted the advance of cooperative membership and turnover, and we are expecting a further increase in our share in total retail trade, particularly of groceries and provisions, as a result of our present endeavours," Mr. Y. Shapan, Director of the Consumers Cooperative Union, told *The Jerusalem Post* correspondent.

There are at present 200 operating cooperative societies in towns and villages all over the country, and 220 in new immigrant settlements. Their total monthly turnover averaged almost IL.8m. in the first quarter of 1955, i.e., 24 per cent more than a year ago, and this rate of progress is expected to be maintained in the second quarter. In immigrants' societies, the rise was even 43 per cent, but sales increased by 20 per cent i.e., more than the corresponding rise in prices in the urban societies as well. The new settlers already account for one quarter of the cooperative turnover, and their part will certainly rise as time goes on.

High Overheads

We do not expect growth to be automatic, Mr. Shapan stresses, and are fully aware of the active competition of the private retailers. Moreover, we know that in some respects they hold important trumps. For a cooperative store is bound to pay relatively high salaries and "social payments," and it has comparatively heavy administrative overheads. And it cannot—nor should it—attract customers by selling on credit terms. As a matter of fact, the expenses of cooperative stores run on the average at about 12 per cent of the total turnover and societies are often hard put to maintain even modest profits. However, we have now begun to tackle this problem by introducing more efficient and labour-saving sales methods.

Modern Self-service Shops

The first step in this direction has been the adoption of an incentive pay system, instead of the time-honoured salaries based on the number of dependents. After protracted negotiations, the monthly pay has been linked to a minimum sales quota per employee with premiums for proceeds above it, and it is hoped that it will prove effective before long.

Of more importance, however, is the new system of big modern shops based mainly on self-service. These shops generally have a floor area of 250-300 sq.m., double that of the common retail shop, and offer the public groceries, vegetables, dairy products, meat and fish all concentrated in one place and as far as possible ready-made and pre-packed so as to require a minimum of service and to enable the quickest turnover.

The stores are built according to the best European models and equipped with electric refrigeration and modern display facilities as well as a special prepacking room. At a later stage, it is planned to transfer the greatest part of the packing to factories or special central plants. Though the initial investment in such a modern store is approximately double what it is in an old-fashioned one, maintenance is considerably cheaper, since the average turnover per employee is about 50 per cent higher than usual. Up to now, eight such stores have been opened mainly in bigger towns, but a series of others will follow in smaller towns and villages, including the new urban centres which are now going up in remote districts. On the other hand, small shops, particularly one-man branches, which cannot be made to pay for themselves or offer customers attractive service, will gradually be closed.

Expansion of Negev, Galilee

This policy of planned modernization will certainly win the approval of the member-consumers, Mr. Shapan feels. But in addition, new expansion is planned with a series of stores in new settlements now growing up in the Negev, Galilee, etc., (Dimona, Gat, Poriya, Shahar). Mr. Shapan emphatically denies that the cooperatives are requesting or being granted, any position, or funds for writing off initial losses. The cooperative union would not oppose any private retailer who would be willing to establish himself in Kfar Yeruham or in Gat, he said, though it is true that in labour villages and labour housing projects no private stores are allowed, this being part of a voluntary social pattern for which the cooperatives should not be held responsible. As a mater of fact, Mr. Shapan added, quite a number of private shops exist even in such places.

Investment in new settlements is financed with the help of the Consumers Cooperatives Fund, established jointly by the societies and Hamashbir Hamerkazi. This fund now commands approximately IL400,000, and is instrumental in raising substantial additional sums. But all financing is done on strict business lines, and eventually every society is expected to recover its initial deficits out of the surplus of the coming years.

Price Reduction for Members

The latest drive initiated by the consumers' cooperatives has been the price cuts granted to members for a number of commodities included in the cost-of-living index (sugar, margarine, oil, flour, tea, coffee, fish fillet, herring, etc). The reductions range from 3.6 to 10 per cent of the regular price and add up to approximately IL0.250 per head a month, or well over IL0.5m. a year for the cooperative movement as a whole. Special efforts have been necessary in order to make these reductions possible despite the strained financial position of some societies but Mr. Shapan feels that they have secured the goodwill of the public and put a big spoke into the wheels of professional price pushers.

The cooperatives are now contemplating another move in the same direction by reducing the prices of several Scrip commodities, such as instant coffee, rice, tinned meat, etc., which are now imported by a public company with Hamashbir participation (the dollars being allocated by the Treasury). In the Hamashbir-Latzarkhan stores too, prices for textiles, apparel, shoes, etc. have been slashed, with the result that sales have jumped up by one-third and more, while other textile firms complain of an extremely bad season.

This new policy, however, does not constitute any departure from the established Rochdale principle of selling at the prevalent market prices. Mr. Shapan points out, for in this country the consumers' cooperative movement is already powerful enough to try to influence the level of retail prices and profits. In the food trade, for example, it already accounts for about 20 per cent of the national turnover, a percentage that is higher than in Britain and almost as high as in Sweden.

Integrating Newcomers

By PERETZ NAFTALI
Minister of Agriculture; Commerce and Industry

THE characteristic feature of the consumer cooperative movement both in Israel and in the rest of the world is the organization of consumer power from the bottom to establish cooperative supply institutions; from the grocery shop to the department store, from the central wholesale and import house to the production of goods. For this reason, the development of consumer cooperation is usually independent of the State. The movement should have equality, and the freedom to supply goods in competition with private trade.

In this country, too, the beginning of consumer cooperation was not dependent on the State. It followed in the footsteps of labour settlement on the land, and the Jewish labour movement in town and village even back in the days of Ottoman rule, and continued to develop during the British Mandate. But despite the organizational independence of the consumers, this section of the cooperative movement, too, has been influenced by the revoluntary period of the establishment of the State of Israel and the Ingathering of the Exiles.

Broader Scope

The tasks of the consumer cooperative movement, particularly those of its central institution—Hamashbir Hamerkazi — are broader than in other countries because the consumer cooperatives must provide on an organized basis materials, equipment and machinery needed by their members in the agricultural cooperatives of the *kvutzot*, *kibbutzim* and *moshavei olim*. The strong ties between the consumer cooperative movement and labour land settlement are also expressed, for example, in the fact that Hamashbir Hamerkazi's revenue for 1954 reached IL.100m., half of it from ordinary consumer items such as groceries, clothing, household goods, and the other half from the supply of farm needs, such as seeds, fertilizers, building materials, farm machinery, technical equipment, etc.

The Ingathering of the Exiles has confronted consumer cooperation with new and special tasks. These are not only to keep pace with the general growth of the Jewish community in the country and to adjust to the economic policy of the State of Israel in a period of emergency, but also to plan new ways of working among immigrants in isolated settlements throughout the country.

The great and speedy extension of consumer societies in the immigrant settlements is of considerable help in absorbing mass immigration and organizing the provision of supplies to all places far from the urban centres. In order to fulfil this special task, consumer cooperation more than once has had to open up new paths to set up the *tsorkhaniya*, and only then to organize the consumers. Many immigrants have neither experience in nor knowledge of the basic concepts of consumer cooperation, and from the very outset, supplies have to be provided on a planned basis. Experience has shown that the *tsorkhaniya*, linked to a central supply organization, can better guarantee the regular provision of supplies to the new settlements, at prices fixed by the Government and in rationed quantities. For this reason, the Cooperative Union of the consumer cooperative movement and Hamashbir Hamerkazi were given the responsibility of opening the *tsorkhaniya*, of providing it with the capital needed for equipment and goods, of finding the proper personnel on the spot, and only afterwards of starting to organize the customers into a cooperative society in which the member's share slowly accumulates in keeping with the turnover.

Planned Supply

The road from the beginnings of planned supply with the aid of central organizations to an independent cooperative way of life is another story not short, and requires a great deal of educational effort. Worthy of special mention is the concern of the Co-op Union to find as far as is possible the proper personnel for establishing the *tsorkhaniyot* from among the new immigrants themselves. At special courses these chosen are given the basic knowledge needed for their job on the business side of the *tsorkhaniya*, and efforts are made to bring them closer to the all-embracing idea of the cooperative movement. The practical work bound up with establishing tsorkhaniyot is also one of the most important means of creating ties between the immigrants in isolated villages and the older sections of the community in general and the Histadrut in particular.

We have placed special emphasis on these activities of the consumer cooperative movement among the immigrants, because the absorption of immigration is the basic and special problem of the State today and will remain so for a long time to come. But consumer cooperation has increased in importance even among the settled population, both urban and rural, in recent years. This importance is expressed by more than the increasing number of persons who get their supplies in *tsorkhaniyot* or by the growing turnover.

Generally, success is dependent on the attitude and understanding of the middlemen. The *tsorkhaniyot* obey the Government regulations to a tee not only in days of crisis, but also in all difficult times, for the good of their own members, providing a strong barrier in the wholesale and retail trades against the evils of profiteering.

The consumer cooperative movement works on the basis of mutual cooperation and assistance in order to carry out the special tasks of our generation in the independent State of Israel.

HAMASHBIR HAMERKAZI

Israel Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd.

The largest trading Organization in Israel

HEAD OFFICE:
Hamashbir Bldg., Shalma Rd., P.O.B. 130,
Tel. 84211—18, Tel Aviv.

Branches:

HAIFA: Rehov Hanamal, P.O.B. 395, Tel. 67940—9

JERUSALEM: New Business Centre, P.O.B. 425, Tel. 3854

BEERSHEBA: Main Street, Tel. 5

Subsidiaries:
Hamashbir Hamerkazi (Finances and Investments) Co. Ltd.
Hamashbir Lazarkhan Ltd. — Mabar Ltd. — Layam Ltd.
Hamashbir Import-Export Approved Association Ltd.

Industrial Enterprises:
"Shemen" Israel Oil Industry Ltd. — Mancor Ice and Refrigeration Ltd. — Hamashbir Flour Mills Ltd. — Hamashbir Stationary Works Ltd. — "Sillim" Ltd. (Textile Works) — "Hamashbir Z'raim" (seed cleaning plant) — "Lahmenu" Ltd. (Bread Bakery) — "Foodstuffs Packing Plant," Tel Aviv.

Participating in:
Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd. — Delek, Israel Fuel Corp. Ltd. Israel Sugar Works (1951) Ltd. — Min'al Ltd. (Footwear Factory) — Israel Portland Cement Works "Nesher" Ltd. — Hamgaper (Rubber Products) — "Pishtan" Ltd. (Flax Cultivation and Production) — Hamalchim Ltd. (Foundries).

Hamashbir's Industrial Network

By SIMCHA SWERDLOW

THE idea of developing independent industry as an arm of trade had already taken shape at the birth of Hamashbir Hamerkazi. In 1943 Hamashbir Hamerkazi became a partner in the Min'al factory; in 1944, it acquired 50 per cent of the stock of the Shemen company when the English shareholders left the firm (the other 50 per cent were acquired in 1949). In 1945, the Hahayal textile company was established in partnership with the Jewish Agency and other interests. In 1947, the Hatzemer company was created in conjunction with the Shepherds Society. The industrial development programme was of grand proportions, and included sugar refineries and textile plants, flour mills and ice factories. It has now been completely implemented, with the addition of several enterprises not originally included but which reality has made necessary.

Three principles lie at the foundation of industrial development by Hamashbir Hamerkazi:

1) Emphasis on the production of consumer goods in order to satisfy more completely the requirements of members of cooperative villages and of rural and urban workers;

2) Decentralization of industry and the establishment of factories primarily in areas set aside for development and new immigrants;

3) Strong ties between industrial enterprises and labour land settlement by establishing companies that use and process agricultural crops (flour mills, linen factories, sugar refineries).

One may say, though without fixing hard and fast rules in the matter, that Hamashbir Hamerkazi has aimed at being the sole owner of its industrial concerns, or at least at being an equal partner with Histadrut and cooperative institutions. At the same time, of course, it has not avoided occasional partnership, on different terms with Government or public and even private, capital, in keeping with the needs of the times.

Thirty Enterprises

Thirty varied industrial enterprises are today part of Hamashbir Hamerkazi, while two others are being completed and are near operation (a flour mill in Beersheba and a sugar refinery). Of the 30, 16 are owned solely by Hamashbir Hamerkazi; in 12, Hamashbir Hamerkazi is an equal partner with other institutions, and in four large enterprises it has less than a 50 per cent interest (sugar, Fertilizers and Chemicals, Nesher, Ramle steel pipe factory).

Nerve Centre of Hamashbir Hamerkazi operations in Israel is this building in Salma Road, Tel Aviv.

Many of these concerns, such as Shemen, Fertilizers and Chemicals, Slilim (textiles) are a combination of several factories that make up a unit, such as in Shemen — the manufacture of fats, soap, and perfumes, or in Slilim — spinning and weaving.

Below are listed the factories in which Hamashbir Hamerkazi has an interest, the sums invested in them, the value of the output and the number of employees in 1954. The figures given are for the three most important categories: independent enterprises, those in which Hamashbir Hamerkazi has a 50 per cent interest and those in which it has less than a 50 per cent interest.

The progress of these companies was not always easy. More than once and more than in other enterprises, it was necessary, owing to lack of capitals, to hold in abeyance plans for expansion or the manufacture of new and essential products, such as the establishment of mixing plants worthy of the name, the manufacture of agricultural machines and parts detergents, dyes, etc. Nevertheless, Hamashbir can point with pride to the fact that the enterprises developed and expanded during the difficult periods and even increased their output.

A study of the table on pg.7 will reveal another characteristic of Hamashbir Hamerkazi's industry. We have striven and still strive to expand our enterprises and acquire an interest in large businesses, but at the same time we understand the great value of the medium-sized enterprises particularly in the case of light industry producing consumer goods, and in decentralizing enterprises in development areas (Hamashbir Hamerkazi is disposing of its small concerns).

In summing up, we must point out that although Hamashbir Hamerkazi has spent the past two years in strengthening and expanding its existing enterprises rather than in increasing their number, it does not consider that its role in developing industry has been played out. Our files contain detailed plans for establishing new industries and for entering new branches of manufacture, all of which will be carried out in keeping with the rules and principles we have fixed for our industrial enterprises in general.

Fully-owned Companies:

Shemen, Slilim, flour mills, paper products, Mancor, Hatzemer, Hahayal, mixing plants, garages.

Their total output aggregated IL12,552,600 in 1953 and IL15,362,000 in 1954. The number of employed advanced from 763 in 1953 to 846 in 1954. Hamashbir Hamerkazi's total investment in these concerns amounted to IL3,929,000.

Equal Partnership Companies:

Seed cleaning plants, Lahmeni, Tel Aviv; Hamiskhim, Hamgaper, Pishtan, Min'al.

Their total output aggregated IL7,074,500 in 1953 and IL9,409,500 in 1954. The number of employed advanced from 623 in 1953 to 748 in 1954. Hamashbir Hamerkazi's total investment in these concerns amounted to IL2,818,000.

Less than Equal Partnership Concerns:

Ramle pipes, Nesher, Fertilizers and Chemicals.

Their total output aggregated IL20,175,000 in 1953 and IL26,253,000 in 1954.

To the above should be added the Beersheba flour mill which mills 40 tons of wheat daily and in which nearly IL600,000 have been invested, and the sugar refinery in which the Government, Hamashbir Hamerkazi and Tnuva are partners and in which nearly IL5m. have been invested. This enterprise will start functioning soon.

The total investment in concerns within the Hamashbir Hamerkazi sphere is approximately IL37,000,000 of which Hamashbir Hamerkazi has invested IL8m. The total output of these companies was approximately IL40m. in 1953 and approximately IL51m. in 1954 (at current prices). These factories employed about 2,900 workers in 1953 and about 3,200 in 1954 (excluding those employed in putting up the Beersheba flour mill and the sugar refinery in Afula).

As already mentioned, Hamashbir Hamerkazi has not only been active in establishing new enterprises, but also in strengthening and expanding existing firms, despite the difficulties experienced by all branches of Israel industry in the past few years — shortages of raw materials, working capital and credit.

Promotion of Exports

By HAIM ASCHER

A SPECIAL and basic operation was initiated in Hamashbir Hamerkazi when, in addition to the already existing division for import-export — a special subsidiary company was established to deal principally with export. This special division, called "Hamashbir Approved Association for Import and Export, Ltd." was actually founded in 1948. In the first six years of its existence, however, it had completely different functions. Together with a parallel company from the private sector, it operated in the framework of the Israel Commercial Consortium (I.C.C.), as an agent of the Government for the import of wheat, sugar, raw materials for industry, and other basic commodities. In addition, it fulfilled other functions given it by the Government from time to time such as import within the loan's framework, the acquisition of foreign currency from immigrants and investors, etc. The consortium also took the initiative in promoting undertakings in the export field.

At the end of 1954, when it was decided to abolish the consortium, Hamashbir for Import and Export continued to operate separately and independently and assumed the export operations of Hamashbir Hamerkazi. In its short period of independent activity, the company has formed connections with manufacturers in this country and with purchasers and agents abroad. Important, if modest beginnings, have also been made in the implementation of export.

First Year's Record

Hamashbir Hamerkazi's exports during 1954 totalled $610,000. It must be emphasized that this was the first year of directed and planned export. The company handles the export of Histadrut industrial enterprises — *kibbutzim*, cooperatives and others — as well as that of private firms. At the same time, a substantial portion of its export activities are concerned with agricultural products.

The commodities exported in 1954 were pharmaceuticals, plywood, wallboard, stainless steel equipment, sulphur, paints, groundnuts, wool, seeds and flax fibres. Bananas were exported in cooperation with Tnuva. Experimental shipments were made of bee-hives (to Cyprus), Yemenite blouses (to England), etc. Exports were made to Greece, Turkey, England, U.S., Holland, France, Denmark and Cyprus. During the first half of 1955, export orders, totalling about $500,000 were received from Greece, Yugoslavia and England (including orders for plywood, engineering tools, pharmaceuticals, carpet wool, and seeds). Orders totalling more than $2,000,000 were received from Turkey (for plywood, wallboard, "Saran" plastics, engineering tools, glue and chemicals). The freezing of Turkish-Israel clearing, however, prevents the acquisition of Turkish import licences.

Seeds and Peanuts for Europe

Hazera Ltd. has contracted to grow seeds for customers in European countries. Peanut export, initiated by the company last year, will, it seems, be carried out this year within the framework of the Peanut Marketing Board, in which the Groundnuts and Cotton Marketing Co. Ltd. (founded by Hamashbir and Tnuva) has a substantial share.

The company also acts as an import agent. A substantial portion of its export has been carried out within the framework of barter arrangements; (colophonium, turpentine oil, tobacco, cocaine etc.)

The company has become a 40 per cent partner in the new consortium for the import of food which was established at the initiative of the Government. This branch of Hamashbir Hamerkazi is soon to expand and will undoubtedly become an important factor in developing the country's export.

From Thread to Garment: Slilim, Ltd.

THE textile enterprises of Hamashbir Hamerkazi are established in Azor where the firm of Slilim, Ltd. has at its disposal an area of 48 dunams, of which the buildings occupy 5,600 square metres. In addition to three large halls, the works include dining halls and services, offices and a large shed for warehouses, workshops and carpentry and locksmith shops.

The firm today has four basic divisions, which cover the entire process of manufacture (aside from dyeing and finishing). The divisions are:

1. A spinning mill, containing 6,000 spindles and nearly 100 machines of various kinds (preparation room, carding, roving, twisting, ringing, spooling, etc.). Despite various factors which hold up the development of the enterprise, the spinning mill already produces 35 to 40 tons of cotton thread and vistra per month.

2. The weaving division includes some 90 weaving looms and almost all the auxiliary machines. Several modern looms of Swiss manufacture, the only ones of their kind in the country, are also in use. The production goal is from one to one and a half million metres of material per year. Between 50,000 to 60,000 metres of material are now being produced every month.

3. The knitwear division produces tricot (knitwear) for the internal use of this department only.

4. The tricot division contains several score of machines, which produce about 5,000 dozen undershirts, pants, and other undergarments per month. The firm now has sewing, cutting, and ironing machines that will be incorporated into the establishment of a Clothing Manufacture Division. Sewing: Modern machines to be used for expansion and additional improvements, have already been ordered.

Staffing Problems

The formation of the staff of experts and workers required for the enterprise constitutes one of the firm's special and most important problems. Modern spinning, even abroad, is an industry in which Jews play a small part, and immigration to this country has not brought qualified specialists.

The firm has faced and is still facing the problem of securing experts who are not only acquainted with the special work techniques but who can train other workers in this trade.

Human Problems

Azor is a new immigrant settlement. Most of these immigrants are middle-aged and come from countries where not only were they not labourers but where they had never aspired to or thought of living a life of labour in a working society. This was the group from which the labour force had to be recruited. Though this difficult problem has not yet been overcome completely, we have made noteworthy advances.

The 250 workers employed in the firm, originate from 13 different countries and speak 13 different languages. Not infrequently a translator is needed for a group of labourers, whose work is inter-related. The majority of them, however, have been absorbed in this work, and a large number have become good craftsmen.

The firm still faces labour problems arising from difficulties of locality and time. Two of them are:

1. The large number of women (whose husbands also work) who take the jobs mainly to save enough to acquire housing. When this objective is reached, they leave their jobs. Training for each woman costs the firm hundreds of pounds. When the women are finally trained—they leave.

2. As a Histadrut enterprise, Slilim is not able, nor does it wish, to employ special methods for acquiring experts the lack of whom is felt in several areas of work. Experts will occasionally exploit this situation and demand exaggerated salaries. Unlike the owner of a private firm Slilim cannot adopt certain methods used for overcoming these difficulties. Because of the present heavy demand, each of these experts would cost the firm a tremendous amount of money. Although it is difficult for Slilim to stand up to this competition, it must be noted with satisfaction that the firm has been able to gather a substantial number of first class experts, to whom the enterprise is dear and who make every effort to develop it.

Another satisfying aspect is the great contribution which the firm has made in employing workers in Azor and the vicinity. If the proper institutions would contribute to the enterprise's heavy expenses in training unskilled labour, many more labourers could be employed. The staff will have to be increased when new machines arrive from abroad. It is regrettable that, for lack of aid, the firm cannot now prepare the required labour reserve.

Position in the Textile Market

One of the objectives of Hamashbir Hamerkazi in establishing this enterprise was to supply textile products to its consumers. Although Slilim is young, and has not yet had the opportunity of becoming as established as veteran and "costplus" firms, it has become a partner to the new policy of Hevrat Haovdim in general and Hamashbir Hamerkazi in particular, aiming at reducing the prices of popular commodities. Slilim is playing a large role in reducing the price of textile goods and tricot—without lowering their quality. The company's products have acquired a good name on the market. This is proved by the demand for them by agents and private wholesalers.

A.B.

Textile Enterprises of Hamashbir Hamerkazi were established at Kfar Azor on the outskirts of Tel Aviv. These women shown working on material are among the 250 employees, most of them new immigrants, who have come from 13 countries.

1,100 Branches Serve 450,000 People

By EPHRAIM LIFSHITZ

THE Hamashbir Hamerkazi founding convention in Afula in 1930 decided to organize "consumer cooperative societies in the agricultural villages and among workers in the private villages and towns."

The year 1955 is, therefore, the semi-jubilee of the existence of consumer societies. The consumer cooperative movement has achieved much during these twenty-five years. The accomplishments are epitomized in the growth of membership, the turnover and public capital. Although the consumer cooperative movement has come into its stride, the means at its disposal even today are insufficient for it to fulfil all its Zionist and social aims and to bring the entire working community into its fold, not to speak of those who are eager to join.

A summary of the achievements of the movement as a whole must also include the benefit to the individuals it is meant to serve. During the years when prices were soaring sky high, the working masses saw the great value of the cooperative shop which rationed its goods justly without playing favourites with the more well-to-do. The cooperative shop also kept its eye on the quality of its stock and refused to act hand in glove with those who enriched themselves at the expense of the consumer by manufacturing adulterated products. During all those years, the *taorkhanniyot* stood by its members, who were thus kept from wasting on the black market salaries that could not keep pace with the rising spiral of commodity prices.

Self-Service introduced at this consumers' cooperative store in Tel Aviv includes this open refrigerator for dairy produce.

A summing-up of the savings of members of consumer societies, who, during those years, bought in cooperative shops that were not out for profits but to provide faithful service and mutual aid, must indicate more than just the dividend paid members by many societies and the accumulated capital which is the property of the societies' members, besides the fact that these sums are by no means insignificant. The main items of such a summary, though difficult to express in exact figures, which doubtlessly are very high, are two. The first, the real difference in retail prices, was an advantage only to the members of the societies.

We tend to forget that during the different periods in the history of the Yishuv, when commodity prices rocketed, the *taorkaniyot* charged fair prices and did not allow themselves to be dragged along by the private shopkeepers, who often raised their prices even before the wholesale prices went up. The members were confident that the society would not raise its prices until it was faced with no other choice. The real difference between prices in the private market and those of cooperative trade is estimated in millions of Pounds —all the real savings of members of *taorkhaniyot*. To appreciate the extent of the savings, one need only recall both the wide gap that often existed between those price and the constantly growing turnover of the cooperative trade.

Serving the National Economy

One should also not overlook the indirect, though not less significant, saving to all consumers in Israel and not only to members of the societies. All those who remember the veritable orgy of profiteering and blackmarketing not so long ago, will appreciate the work of the consumer cooperative movement, of Hamashbir Hamerkazi, its wholesale institution and the network of consumer societies in town and village in fighting against profiteering and for lowering the cost of living in Israel.

One hundred and thirty thousand households with 450,000 persons are today organized in 400 consumer societies with 1,100 branches throughout Israel. This is an economic movement of mass proportions.

The total income of the consumer cooperative societies for January-March, 1955, shows a further substantial rise in comparison to the corresponding period last year.

The fears of critics and pessimists have proved groundless, and the members of the consumer cooperatives are loyal to the movement even in these days of unbridled competition and struggle for the custom of the consumer. Despite the difficulties, the consumer cooperative movement continues to develop not only in labour villages and workers quarters, but also in the towns and private villages where the *taorkhaniya* is surrounded by many private shops.

Growth and Improvement

Dozens of new *taorkhaniyot* were opened in new settlements, in workers quarters and the shopping centres of towns and private villages during the past year. Substantial improvements have been made in the service provided. Dozens of shops moved from huts and temporary quarters to permanent buildings erectd in various parts of the country. Grocery, fruit and vegetable departments and fish and meat sections were opened in the new buildings which are larger and have the latest equipment, are adjusted to the requirements of the members and give up-to-date service. Queues have been shortened and even eliminated entirely in most *taorkhaniyot*.

The consumer movement has reestablished the self-service system, and the large societies have opened branches that operate on this system, which has meant the complete elimination of the queue and has proven its outstanding efficiency. Additional self-service *taorkhaniyot* will soon be opened in Yad Eliyahu, the Port Workers Housing estate, Hadar Hacarmel and in the new shop in Kiryat Eliezer. If there were no shortage of cash registers, we would be able to introduce self-service in many other shops without delay. But it is hoped that this problem will be solved in the near future.

Lower Price Campaign

The price-lowering campaign announced by the consumer movement this April embraces basic necessities, and the price differences add up to thousands of Pounds each month. The movement decided to lower prices following the decision of the board of managers of the Hevrat Ovdim. If the manufacturing enterprises of the Histadrut and other institutions of the Labour Federation lend a hand, there is no doubt that it will be possible to include dozens of additional commodities in the list of lower-priced goods.

This modest campaign of the consumer movement was an important contribution to Israel's economy and helped it brake another wave of price rises that might have swamped us once again. This was still another proof of the strength and possibilities inherent in the consumer movement.

But the strength of the organized consumer movement goes beyond the fixing of retail prices. The quality of goods is no less important than price to a workman's budget. The organised consumer movement to a great extent today determines the quality of goods, and can set up standards that must be followed by factories and other producers. Its power in this field will increase if given the opportunity.

The entire community appreciates the consumer cooperative movement and every thinking person knows how much worse off we would be if not for the 1,100 *taorkhaniyot* from Dan to Eilat. Yet it sometimes happens that a member of the movement allows himself — with all his understanding of the idea of consumer cooperation — to make his purchases in private shops. The private shopkeeper may offer him credit and perhaps also serve him with a smile. And the member may yield to this temptation. Such members must be warned that they may be weakening the consumer cooperative movement. Understanding is not enough. Moral support alone will not open new *taorkhaniyot*, nor develop new departments, improve services and establish branches in new settlements.

Facing the Future

The consumer cooperative movement today stands at the threshold of tremendous possibilities, but its needs, too, are considerable. The consumer cooperative movement's development programme for the current year calls for the investment of more than IL3m. About 100 *taorkhaniyot* will be added to the movement, about 60 of them in towns and villages. A significant part of the programme has already been carried out.

The movement does not have sufficient funds at its disposal to satisfy all the demands and establish branches in every quarter with a large population of working people. It takes thousands of Pounds to put up a *taorkhaniya*, and its members are not able to mobilize such sums. On the other hand, even the consumer cooperative movement is barred from many settlements despite the complaints of the residents, petitions and many requests to the authorities.

The consumer cooperative movement is of great value at all times. Its importance increases today when the reins of price and quality control have been dropped. Only a strong, well-organized movement of consumers can protect the purchaser against excesses of private enterprise that is not particularly interested in helping him save his hard-earned money.

At times like these, it is doubly important that the working community strengthen the consumer cooperative movement.

A Story of Pioneering In Israel Industry

By URIEL SHALON

THE Shemen plant is well known as one of the pioneers in Israel industry and one of the first to export its products all over the world. The story of the company is a fascinating chapter in the economic history of this country and of its industrial development.

Just over 30 years ago — in December, 1924, to be exact — the first High Commissioner, Sir (now Viscount) Herbert Samuel, set the plant's machinery in motion. However, the actual beginnings of the enterprise go back to 1906, when a factory for the manufacture of fats, soap and machinery was established on the sand dunes of Haifa Bay by a group of pioneers of Jewish industry from Russia.

Its progress during its early years was not easy. The economic conditions needed for the existence of such an enterprise had not yet been created. In 1930, the ownership of the company passed to a European bank and through it to a British company, which owned Shemen until the end of World War II. In 1945, the concern was bought from the British by Hamashbir Hamerkazi and a group of private Israel capitalists.

Modern Production Methods

When it became increasingly difficult to acquire the necessary raw materials, and rationing and price control tightened, the private partners proposed that Hamashbir buy them out. This it decided to do for reasons of long-range policy. Hamashbir then, too, was one of Shemen's most important customers, as a supplier of residual products for the agricultural settlements and *taorkhaniyot*. For this reason, Hamashbir was particularly interested in developing this branch of industry. Hamashbir Hamerkazi has been the sole owner of Shemen since 1950.

The special character of Shemen as a progressive enterprise that serves as a model to and a teacher of others, took shape at the beginning of the Thirties. It was among the first to give its exclusive attention to maintaining the high quality of its products, their hygienic and attractive packaging, to modern marketing methods, direct supply of its goods to retailers and to the use of modern advertising techniques. Shemen has always had the most advanced wage scale, work conditions and personnel relations policies.

Shemen has made special efforts to develop its exports and owing to the quality of its products and to systematic advertising, during the years preceding World War II it gained a reputation for its goods in 60 countries throughout the world. The major export item has been its refined olive oil, followed by toilet soaps and various cosmetics.

With the transfer of ownership to Hamashbir Hamerkazi, the company remained faithful to its tradition and policy of high standard, despite the enormous difficulties in obtaining materials of satisfactory quality, and entered a period of increasing the company's productive capacity. During the past few years, large sums have been invested annually on the latest equipment and an automatic plant has been installed for manufacturing fats, cleaning seeds, and the packaging of toilet soaps, laundry powders and synthetic detergents — a new branch of production which Shemen was among the first to introduce into Israel. Several large buildings for production and storing materials have been added. Among them is a large, mechanized silo for oil-seeds. Almost completed is the installation of a most modern, continuous, solvent-extraction plant which will cost nearly IL1m., including building and mounting. This plant will almost treble the extracting capacity in the production of fats. Shemen also proposes to add several new branches of production.

Much energy has been put into increasing efficiency without changing equipment. A joint production council with the participation of management and employees was set up, and advised by production engineers, it played an important part in raising productivity by improving work processes and by introducing a system of norms and premiums. This system now covers about two-thirds of the employees and takes in more and more of them each year. Most of the norms were fixed on the basis of time studies. The Shemen production council was one of the winners of the Kaplan productivity prizes in 1954.

During the past few years, Shemen has renewed its exports to many countries, particularly those with which Israel has signed trade agreements. Shemen's olive oil and other products have a good reputation in all these countries. The only obstacle to still greater exports is the price that the factory must pay farmers for raw olive oil. Though fixed by the Government, it is higher than that in Italy, Spain and other exporting countries.

Raw Materials Problem

One of the basic problems of the factory — and of every fats-manufacturing plant in Israel — is the dependence on imports for raw materials. With the exception of olive oil and safflower seeds, this country has never produced any oil seeds or fruits. The money and energy that Shemen has poured into stimulating their growth have not been successful.

The past few years, however, have seen a radical change in the situation, particularly owing to the initiative of the Ministry of Agriculture. Worthy of special mention is the successful and speedy development of the growth of groundnuts and cottonseed. The Israel groundnuts are of the table variety, and have won themselves an excellent market here and in Europe at high prices. The rejects are raw materials for fats production and the quantity available doubtless will increase from year to year as groundnut production develops. The seeds of the cotton plant, which is grown primarily for textile manufacture, are used only in the manufacture of fats, which process is developing rapidly. This new branch of agriculture will be able to supply raw material for this section of industry also.

Worthy of mention is the growth of linseed. Hamashbir and Shemen entered into partnership in the Pishtan company in order to encourage this field of agriculture. Special note should also be made of the activities of the Government in putting it on a higher level of rehabilitating olive growing and production.

Although there is little likelihood that Israel will ever be independent of foreign sources of supply of raw materials for fats production, there is no doubt that in a few years she will be able to satisfy a substantial portion of her oilseed requirements from local crops.

Hamashbir Lazarkhan

DEPARTMENT STORES

FOR MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN

FOOTWEAR — CLOTHING — MATERIALS — TRICOT — CARPETS — CURTAINS — STOCKINGS — TOYS — HABERDASHERY — PERFUMES — KNITTING WOOL — SPORTING GOODS — STATIONERY — ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES — HOUSEHOLD GOODS — FURNITURE — WIRELESS SETS, ETC., ETC.

A Net of Hamashbir Lazarkhan Branches all over the Country :—

TEL AVIV—JAFFA :
100 Allenby Rd.
4 Rehov Herzl
4 Boustros St.
Kiryat Shalom

JERUBALEM :
Zion Square
Rehov Jaffa, near Egged
Kiryat Yovel

HAIFA :
Rehov Hehalutz
Rehov Herzl
Ramat Remez

HADERA

NATANYA

MIGDAL ASHKELON

BEERSHEBA

EILAT

Hamashbir Lazarkhan assures top-quality, low prices, attentive service.

Mif'al Hahisachon

Saving Enterprise in Consumers Cooperative provides members with material and cultural aid.

Thousands of sympathisers have joined the enterprise within a short time.

The next distribution of scholarships will take place on August 16, 1955 — 60 scholarships are available.

Apply today at the nearest Consumers Cooperative Society, and ask for a membership certificate.

Remember — fixed payments : 250 Pruta per Week.

Today's Postbag

THE WEATHER

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Canaan	46	16	27	27
Tiberias	40	24	34	34
Haifa Port	34	26	29	29
Natanya	44	22	30	30
Tel Aviv Kirya	43	22	30	30
Tel Aviv Port	40	24	28	28
Lydda Airport	42	20	30	30
Jerusalem	35	17	26	25
Beersheba	42	18	30	30
Eilat	30	28	37	37

A) Humidity at 8 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday D) Maximum temp. expected today

* * *

ON THE occasion of the 850th anniversary of the death of Rashi, the Talmudic and Biblical commentator, a special meeting has been called today by the Ministry for Religious Affairs in Beit Yeshayahu, 18 Rehov Tchelenov, Tel Aviv, at which lectures will be given on his interpretations of the Bible and the Talmud.

* * *

THIRTY HAND GRENADES discovered buried in the ground in Moshav Julis yesterday, are thought to have been there since the War of Liberation. A police demolition expert was called to the spot.

* * *

NO CINEMAS OR THEATRES will be open on election day, July 26, according to the decision taken by the Central Elections Committee. The following evening being the eve of the Ninth of Av, there will be two consecutive evenings without public entertainment.

Six Cited By Chief of Staff

For displaying devotion to duty in the face of extraordinary difficulties, the following have been cited in an order issued by the Chief of Staff: Segan-Aluf Asher Levy; Rav-Seren Emmanuel Shaked; Segen Aaron Lublind; Segen Yigal Talmi; Segen-Mishne Yoram Lipsky, and Samal Dov Simhoni.

31 Items Shipped From Haifa

Jerusalem Post Bureau

HAIFA, Monday. — Exports through the Port during the past week reached 9,630 tons comprising 31 different items sent to 14 countries.

Cement was the main item, with 4,931 tons sent to Turkey Tanganyika and Cyprus; followed by 3,524 tons of pyrites residue sent to Belgium.

Other smaller shipments included 224 tons of olive oil to Bulgaria; pickled cucumbers, grapes, citrus preserves, melons to Britain; tires and tubes, paints, chewing gum, raincoats, cheese, feathers, razor blades and one ton of silver-plate ware to West Germany.

Hopes for Stronger Ties with Italy

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Monday.—The hope that their visit would help to strengthen the friendship between the peoples of Israel and Italy, was stressed by Mr L. Luzzatto and Mr. G. Fenoaltea, leading parliamentary members of the Italian Socialist Party, at a Press conference here today.

Mr. Luzzatto pointed out that their one-week visit as guests of Mapam was an official one on behalf of their party. Replying to Dr. Y. Glick, chairman of the Israel-Italy Friendship League, who had asked about the possibility of organizing a sister-society in Italy, he said that it was possible and desirable.

On the question of Italy acting as an intermediary between Israel and the Arabs, Mr. Luzzatto stated that no country that was part of a power bloc could undertake such a task.

The building up of the country had made a deep impression on him, Mr. Fenoaltea said. He particularly mentioned the kibbutz, where, as a Socialist, he had seen Socialism at work.

POLICE TO CRACK DOWN ON HITCH-HIKERS

A total of 4,471 traffic offences were recorded by the police since the beginning of this month, the police spokesman announced yesterday. Of these, 1,184 were for careless and dangerous driving, 558 for speeding, 269 for blinding oncoming cars and 124 for driving defective vehicles.

The police will henceforth pay particular attention to careless hitch-hikers who obstruct traffic, the spokesman added.

POLICE FINDS ILLEGAL SLAUGHTER-HOUSE

RAMLE, Monday. — An illegal slaughterhouse was discovered by the police today in the area between Tsafriah and Beit Dagon.

Police surprised 12 persons who were busily slaughtering camels and apprehended three of them. Butchering equipment, two vans, a jeep and two bicycles as well as four live and two slaughtered animals were confiscated.

The other nine persons in their haste to escape left behind their shirts, containing identity cards and other documents.

MORE TRAINS BETWEEN HAIFA, TEL AVIV

HAIFA, Monday. — The number of trains running between Tel Aviv and Haifa will be increased from seven to nine as of October 1, the General Manager of the Railways has announced. He has conferred with representatives of the local authorities along the route to hear their wishes with regard to the new timetable.

FISHING SCHOOL COMPLETES CRUISE

The two fishing vessels of the Mevuot Yam fishing school which sailed for Cyprus on a training cruise for graduates of the school, returned at midnight on Sunday. They made the trip from Famagusta to Haifa in 30 hours while the trip from Haifa to Cyprus took 44 hours.

WE EXPRESS OUR DEEPFELT SYMPATHY TO
MR. SAUL YEHEZKIEL
ON THE DEATH OF HIS
MOTHER
The Management and Staff of
THE ISRAEL CIGARETTE CO. LTD.

Contagious Disease Season Approaches Its Peak

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The incidence of seasonal contagious diseases—typhus, typhoid and dysentery — is reaching its peak, and the public is warned to take strict hygienic precautions, the Ministry of Health announced yesterday.

While 35 cases of typhoid were recorded this June as compared with 32 during June of last year, spotted fever showed a sharp rise, infecting 300 persons this June as compared with 17 during the same month last year. In this connection, Dr. P. Yekutiel, Director of the Ministry's Department of Epidemiology, stated that the number of dysentery cases had declined from 1,300 in June, 1954, to 1,100 this June.

Three elementary rules of sanitation should be observed to prevent contagion. Hands should be washed before meals, vegetables should be thoroughly washed before eating, and dirty restaurants and kiosks should be avoided. While District Health Offices and local authorities supervise restaurant kitchens, customers should also take into account the cleanliness of waiters, dishes, tablecloths etc.

Because of the danger of contracting malaria by sleeping out of doors, hikers are asked to contact the District Health Offices before choosing camping spots. Overnight hiking is forbidden in Ein Gedi and Sdom, and temporary camps should not be set up in the Jordan and Beisan Valleys. Six cases of malaria were recorded from January to June of this year, compared with 26 cases during the same period last year, but the peak will be reached only in the autumn.

Agron Appeals To Minorities

For a citizen to exercise his vote was not only a privilege but a duty, Mr. Gershon Agron, Mapai candidate for Mayor, told a large audience of Greek and Arab citizens at the Greek Club in Katamon, gathered at an outdoor reception as the guests of the Jerusalem Mapai on Sunday.

Mr. Agron said that the vote was not a right to be sold or bartered. Questions of life and death were in the hands of governments, and the citizen had an obligation to see to it that the government he helped put in power was the government of his choice, and was one that was stable and could be trusted utterly to weigh questions in the most responsible manner.

The speaker urged those belonging to the minority groups of Israel citizenry to remember the duty devolving on them to both the national and the municipal elections.

In the National Government, the Mapai had established a matchless record for faithfulness, responsibility and fair dealing. The citizens of Jerusalem could do no better than to make sure that their City Fathers, and the Mayor sent to preside over them, were men who could be trusted, and who were sent by a Party that could be trusted, and that was the Israel Labour Party, Mapai.

Mr. A. H. Cohen presided, and Mr. Moshe Bar'am, Secretary of the Jerusalem Labour Council and Mapai candidate for Deputy-Mayor, and Mr. Mordehai Friedman, late Jerusalem Councillor, were the other speakers.

Bar Mitzva Celebrations Used for Elections

BEERSHEBA, Monday. — The celebration of 53 *Bar mitzvot* of the Sephardi community in the Ashkenazi synagogue in Gimmel district here, was the occasion for an election speech on behalf of the National Religious Front, which had organized the ceremony, by Mr. Z. Warhaftig, the Deputy Minister for Religious Affairs.

Mr. Warhaftig said that "the aim of the general school system was to poison the souls of the children." All education should be religious, so that the synagogues could be filled, he said.

Among the audience of some 200 adults and 400 children were the Chief Rabbi of Tunis and several rabbis from Negev settlements.

Education Campaign Needed — Josephthal

Rural and urban workers must be convinced of the necessity of a wider gap between the salaries of professionals and non-professionals before such a policy is adopted, Dr. Giora Josephthal, Treasurer of the Jewish Agency, told a gathering of the English Speaking Circle of Mapai at Cafe Rehavia, Jerusalem, last night.

To this end, an educational campaign is necessary, and it can only be started after the elections. Professional workers could not get higher salaries without a chain reaction of wage demands that would lead to catastrophic inflation, he stated.

GOODWILL COMMITTEE CONDEMNS BOMBING

TEL AVIV, Monday. — The laying of explosives at General Zionist meetings last week was unanimously condemned by the Goodwill Election Committee at a meeting in the Journalists Association here today.

The Committee, which called on all citizens to help discover the perpetrators of the crimes, requested the public to exercise restraint during disputes in the few days left before election day.

Swedish Tourists Find 'New World'

HAIFA, Monday. — "Before we crossed into Israel at Mandelbaum Gate, an Arab official told us that we were crossing into a new world. Now, after five days in Israel, we have found him to be right," Pastor Johan W. Johnson, the leader of a group of 34 Swedish tourists told *The Jerusalem Post* here today.

The group, consisting of churchmen, teachers and other professionals, was organised by the Svensk Tourist Bureau in Stockholm, and visited Egypt and Jordan before coming here. Pastor Johnson, a former member of the Swedish parliament, and now Stockholm Town Councillor, said that whereas in the Arab countries everything was standing still, Israel was developing fast. He had visited the area a year ago and while here much had changed since then. In Egypt "the pyramids are still the same."

The group had been particularly interested in Israel's irrigation scheme and tree planting programme, which had deeply impressed them. The group is leaving by sea tomorrow. Their tour here was organised by Orientours.

Judges Testify Murder Suspect Confessed Freely

Faraj Ibn Ziyad confessed of his own free will to murdering Barbara Propper at Sde Boker in 1952, two judges, who took his testimony after his arrest in 1955, told the Jerusalem District Court yesterday.

The first judge to be called, Magistrate Zion Aluf, of Beersheba, said that Ziyad asked permission to tell him something on April 8, 1955, when he was brought before the judge who was asked to make out a detention order.

Ziyad said that "if we had known that this was not my flock and that the shepherd was a woman, we would not have shot her." In the preliminary investigation, Ziyad said that he and his friend, Barar Abu Aseh (who has since died), went to Sde Boker to recover Ziyad's flock, which had been taken from him "when the Army attacked" his tribe. They shot at Barbara because "they were afraid that he (she) was armed and would shoot them."

The second judge, Sheikh Audeh Abu Muamar, of the Abu Muamar tribe, and one of three Beduin judges who hold court in Beersheba, said that he had identified Ziyad after he was arrested. After the identification Ziyad paled and said that now that his real name was known he was sure "he would not leave here." He asked the sheikh to care for his children and his camel.

Ziyad declared that he would tell the truth and the sheikh called Sergeant Haim Lubinsky, of the Beersheba police force. The accused did not complain of being beaten. The sheikh denied telling the accused what to say or making any promises about his release.

Sergeant Lubinsky, the third witness to be called, denied that he had ever used force to "soften up" the accused. He said that Ziyad was arrested by an army officer who had received information on his whereabouts from a third person.

Asked who this informer was, Sergeant Lubinsky wrote his name on a slip of paper and handed it to Dr. Benjamin Halevi, President of the Jerusalem District Court.

Mr. E Hedaya, Jerusalem District Attorney, who is prosecuting, objected to making the name known to the defence. His objection was sustained.

The trial continues today. (ITIM)

PLASTICS LABORATORY AT REHOVOT

TEL AVIV, Monday.—A laboratory for applied research, aimed at helping the Israel plastics industry to increase its efficiency and export potential, is to be set up by the Weizmann Institute of Science in Rehovot, in cooperation with the United States Operations Mission to Israel (USOM), it was announced by both institutions today.

The sum of IL.125,000 will be provided by the Weizmann Institute and $38,200 by the USOM Technical Assistance Fund in addition to supplies and equipment for the establishment of the laboratory, which is to form part of the Institute's Department of Polymer Research, headed by Professor Aharon Katchalsky. It will be given space in the Experimental Biology Department's building.

Dr. Marron Fort, chemical industries adviser of the USOM, will be available during the establishment of the practical testing and development laboratory. Dr. H. Eisenberg, member of the Polymer Department's scientific staff, and Mr. S. Gaasner, the Institute's technological expert in plastics, are in charge of the detailed planning and building of the new laboratory.

The need for a practical plastics laboratory arose from the fact that Israel's plastics industry, comprising 70 large and small factories, shows rapid development. The industry produces about 2,500 items, ranging from buttons to furniture and electrical appliances.

16 POISONOUS SNAKES were destroyed by Ramle police on Sunday.

Sold Out

All copies of a "second edition" of the judgment in the Greenwald libel case have been either sold or ordered.

Immediately after the trial, 120 mimeographed copies were run off. When they failed to meet the demand, another 100 copies were mimeographed. It is not expected that there will be a "third edition."

Malkiel Greenwald and Mr. Shmuel Tamir, his defence counsel, each received ten copies.

Foreign Students May Get Credit at H.U.

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Students of foreign universities may now spend a year of study at the Hebrew University and receive full or partial credit from their own institutions.

This was announced at a Press conference in Jerusalem yesterday by Mr. Bernard Cherrick, Director of the University's Department of Information and Organization, speaking in his capacity as Chairman of the special committee on foreign students, set up in conjunction with the Jewish Agency.

The first group of 22 students, from Brandeis, Washington, Omaha, Yale, Michigan, Boston, Temple, Oregon and California Universities and several colleges, is due next week. It includes 14 men and eight women, aged 17 to 22.

Of 29 universities and colleges contacted in the United States, 26 agreed to grant scholastic credit for study at the University. At present, the plan was applicable, in practice, only to American and Canadian universities with their system of credit points for different courses.

A four-month *ulpan* will be held prior to the opening of the academic year to enable the students to acquire a sufficient command of the language. The *ulpan* has been arranged in cooperation with the Jewish Agency.

The cost for each student is $1,700, covering round trip transportation, food and lodging, tours, visits and incidentals. Modest sums have been provided by the Jewish Agency, the Government, and the American Friends of the Hebrew University, for partial scholarships for needy students.

Plans are under way to bring secondary school students for a year's study in Israel, Mr. Eliahu Dobkin, Chairman of the Youth and Hehalutz Department, told the conference.

Cash Payment For Bulk Mailing

Postal matter may be sent against payment in coin in place of stamps beginning tomorrow in the Ramle and Hadera post offices and starting Sunday from the post offices in Herzliya, Rehovot, Holon and Nahariya. Fifty pieces of mail are the minimum which may be sent at a postage fee amounting to not less than IL2.

From the date of the commencement of the service, a new postmark "Paid" will be affixed to the mail. On the first day, the postmark will include the post office symbol. Collectors interested in the postmark are requested to submit their First Day Covers to the managers of the respective post offices before the new system goes into effect, it was announced yesterday by the postal administration.

In accordance with decision of the Government Names Committee, the Kesari Post Office will be known in future as Sdot Yam, and beginning tomorrow all postal matter will be stamped with the new postmark.

T.A. BETAR CHEER "THE LEADER"

TEL AVIV, Monday. — A large crowd filled Rehov Har Sinai and Allenby Road outside the Central Synagogue here this evening to hear Mr. Menahem Begin, M.K., commander of the Betar movement and head of the Herut Party, speak at a memorial meeting for Ze'ev Jabotinsky, founder of Betar, who died 15 years ago. Traffic along Allenby Road was diverted by the police, who kept the crowds in good order. No disturbances were reported.

The arrival of the party leader was preceded by a procession of more than 1,000 Betar youths, carrying national flags and movement banners.

Inside the synagogue, the entry of "The Leader" clad in black and unshaven, set off a burst of hand clapping and cheering which was only stilled with difficulty. The Chief Army Cantor, Rabbi Avraham Weinberger, recited the *el male rahamim*, and a group of Betar officers said *kaddish*. Mr. Begin then ascended the platform in front of the Ark. He interrupted his speech twice because of an undertone of murmuring, which stopped only when he announced that "not another word will leave my mouth until every person is completely still".

Earlier some hundreds of boys and girls, accompanied by 200 adult members of the party, paraded before Mr. Begin on the waste ground at Rehov Ibn Gabirol, corner Frishman.

Margot Himmel
OF NEW YORK
please communicate immediately with FLEISCH, 24 Rehov Dubnow, Tel Aviv, Tel. 38065, or c/o Japhet Bank, Tel. 67471.

No Exit-Visa
is needed for a visit to HAMEI TIBERIA — the oldest known medicinal springs in the world. The trip to and from this resort, which is open throughout the year, is comfortable and pleasant, and you return home refreshed and with renewed vigour.
Recuperate at
HAMEI TIBERIA

Earth House Tests Reach Last Stage

Experimental research in building houses of stabilized earth (soil with a cement binder), which has been carried on in this country by the Ministry of Labour and the U.N. Technical Assistance Administration for the past two years, has reached its final stage with the decision adopted last week to build 25 additional houses. In this final test, particular stress will be laid on the methods of construction and accurate costing.

One of the world's leading experts in this field, Mr. Robert Fitzmaurice, who left the country last Sunday after spending ten days here on behalf of the U.N., surveyed the tests made so far and expressed great satisfaction with the results. On the basis of his advice, it was decided to expedite the completion of the experiment by building more houses in Beersheba.

Stabilized earth favourably compares with other building materials. Experiments in building with earth were started in Israel in 1953 with the help of two U.N. experts, Messrs. G. Baroni and G. S. Middleton, who decided to abandon all further research with unstabilized earth (i.e. soil without any cohesive additives such as cement). Subsequent experiments established the most suitable ratios of admixture. In Burma, where Mr. Fitzmaurice also worked in this field, only five per cent of cement is added as a rule, but a higher percentage would be needed in Beersheba.

The expert is convinced, however, that earth requiring a lower percentage of cement for its stabilization will eventually be found in other parts of the country. Mr. Fitzmaurice emphasized that, correctly treated, soil is not inferior to any other building material. It has the further advantage that stabilized earth blocks can be produced at the site of the building and the process of construction does not require a high degree of skill.

Harriman Given Air View of Israel

A four-hour flight and meetings with the President and the Prime Minister marked the second day of the three-day visit of Governor W. Averell Harriman, of New York.

In the morning, the Governor and Mrs. Harriman visited Acre, its agricultural experiment station, and Haifa Port. They took off from Haifa airport in an Air Force plane and flew over the northern part of the country, receiving explanations of the Hula project and irrigation programmes.

After flying south to Beersheba, the plane landed at Lydda Airport, and from there the party proceeded to Rehovot, where they visited the agricultural school and the Weizmann Institute. There, the Governor laid a wreath on Weizmann's tomb. Dr. Lincoln B. Hale, Chief of the U.S. Operations Mission, and Mr. Paul B. Orvis, Dean of the State of New York University, were in the party.

In the late afternoon, Mr. Harriman and the American Ambassador, Mr. Edward B. Lawson, called on Mr. Sharett in his office in Jerusalem. They talked for about 45 minutes, after which the Prime Minister presented the Governor with a photograph album with a cover in hand-beaten copper "in recognition of his staunch friendship for the State of Israel and for his inspiring efforts on behalf of State of Israel Bonds." The album, designed by Bezalel Schatz, contains pictures of typical Israel scenes.

Leaving the Prime Minister, Mr. Harriman and Mr. Lawson walked over to Beit Hanassi, where they stayed for about half-an-hour with Mr. and Mrs. Ben-Zvi. At the end of the visit they went into an adjoining room where they spent a few minutes observing a Bible class for adults conducted there every week by Dr. Nehama Leibowitz.

In the evening, the Governor and Mrs. Harriman were dinner guests of the Prime Minister and Mrs. Sharett. Among other guests were Mr. Lawson, Dr. Dov Joseph, Mr. Michael Forrestal, Miss Hildegard Blanken, Mr. and Mrs. Ivan B. White, Mr. Walter Eytan, Rav-Aluf and Mrs. Yigal Yadin, Mrs. R. Shiloah, Mr. and Mrs. Semah Hyman and Mr. and Mrs. Ya'acov Herzog.

This morning, Mr. Harriman is to cross over to the Old City and is to return at noon on his way to Tel Aviv.

He is to take part in the opening ceremony of the Yarkon-Negev line.

Shortage of Hands For Cotton, Peanut Harvest

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A severe shortage of field hands is expected to be felt in two or three weeks when the groundnut and cotton crop harvests begin, it was learned yesterday from Ministry of Labour sources.

Thousands of extra persons will be needed. The cotton fields are centred in the Beisan Valley and the south, while groundnuts are planted in suitable soil throughout the country.

The average daily number of unemployed rose by 200 to stand at 9,300 in the week ending July 7. Of these, 7,376 were unskilled labourers.

The principal centres of unemployment were Haifa with 1,240; Tel Aviv, 1,069; Jerusalem, 716; Ramat Gan, 511; Petah Tikva, 498; Rishon leZion, 452.

21,000 DUNAMS IN HULA NEARLY RECLAIMED

About 21,000 dunams in the Hula valley are at their last stage of reclamation, the spokesman of the Ministry of Agriculture said yesterday.

The cost of this stage — the clearing and burning of the dessicated papyrus is estimated at IL3m.

Third Knesset Elections
CITIZEN'S GUIDE
Election Day for the Third Knesset
— Tuesday — July 26, 1955

Polls are open from 6 a.m. to 11 p.m.

In small settlements from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Special announcements will be made for these areas. Anyone who arrives at the polling stations during the above hours has the right to vote even if his voting is delayed until after voting hours.

PLACE — A citizen only votes at the polling station of the region in which his name appears on the Voters' List.

VOTING WITH IDENTITY CARDS ONLY — The only acceptable means of identification is an Identity Card issued according to the Emergency Regulations (Registration of Residents) — 1948, or an Identification Certificate issued according to the Registration of Residence Ordinance — 1949.

VOTING PROCEDURE — 1) Upon arriving at the polling station a citizen must identify himself to the Poll Committee by submitting his Identity Card (or Identification Certificate).
2) He will receive an envelope, enter a closed voting booth and place his vote into the envelope. (He can also mark the letter of the list, in handwriting, on the white card.)
3) He returns to the table of the Poll Committee, and places the envelope into the poll in the presence of the Committee members.
4) His Identity Card is returned to him — stamped and punched — as proof of his having voted.
5) In regions where elections are being held for local authorities, the procedure as described in Section 1—4, except for the punching of the Identity Cards, is repeated.

INFORMATION OFFICES ON ELECTION DAY — In densely populated areas information offices will be available to enable citizens to check Voters' Lists for their names and polling stations. The location of these offices will be announced in the press and on bulletin boards.

CITIZEN — Try to vote early in the day!

HEBREW — ENGLISH — FRENCH
You'll definitely learn at "KADIMAH" School for languages, 74 Ben Yehuda Rd., Tel Aviv, Tel. 32814. In accordance with general request we are opening today, tomorrow and Thursday: 1) ADDITIONAL COURSES FOR ADULTS, all levels, 2) INTENSIVE COURSES in ENGLISH for SCHOOL CHILDREN during VACATION MONTHS (graduating of the 5th, 6th and 7th class SECONDARY SCHOOL, (3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th class ELEMENTARY SCHOOL). Few vacancies available. Details and registration: Between 9 a.m. — 12 noon, 4 — 9 p.m. except Fridays.

Low Views 3 Men in Tub

MEDITERRANEAN CROSSING

CYPRIOTS PREPARE GENERAL STRIKE

NICOSIA, Monday (Reuter). — Left and right-wing organizations in Cyprus are contemplating a general strike to protest against the new 18B law for detaining suspected terrorists without trial, according to today's local newspapers.

Bishop Fotios of Paphos, senior Bishop of Cyprus after Archbishop Makarios, sent a cable to the Secretary General of the United Nations today condemning the law imposed by the Government here on Saturday.

Bishop Fotios' cable said that "Greek Cypriots protest vigorously against the detention of patriots without trial merely on suspicion. They are determined to continue the campaign for self-determination despite such obstacles".

He asked for immediate intervention by the U.N. in this "breach of human rights".

Last night, terrorists blew up a yacht owned by a British subject. It was moored in an estuary some kilometres from Larnaca.

British naval forces today intercepted a schooner suspected of taking persons to Greece illegally, but later allowed her to proceed without making any arrests.

Trustees Appointed For Monte Carlo Bank

MONACO, Monday (Reuter). — The President of the Civil Tribunal of Monaco today appointed three trustees to take over the running of the Societa, Monegasque de Banque at des Metaux Precieux.

The trustees are to replace the provisional directors nominated when the financial troubles of the Society, Monaco's leading bank, first came under investigation by Government experts last month.

Yesterday, a Government lawyer said that the bank's deficit was provisionally estimated at 1,600 million francs (£1.6m.).

EGYPTIANS REPLACING PALESTINIANS IN LIBYA

The Libyan Government has dismissed scores of Palestinian Arabs after two years of employment in educational and other public services, the Old City daily, "A-Diffa," reported yesterday. They are to be replaced by 350 Egyptian teachers and officials.

A SWEDISH hut at the edge of Kiryat Anavim in the Jerusalem Corridor was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The Jerusalem Fire Brigade and members of nearby Ma'ale Hahamisha prevented the flames from spreading. The hut was insured for IL3,000.

Cables in Brief

FISH — The establishment of an international fishing organization is being discussed at a conference of six maritime nations in Bremerhaven.

DISNEYLAND. — A $17m. childrens' amusement park, called Disneyland, was opened yesterday at Anaheim, California.

ESCAPE. — Twenty-seven from Piraeus prison through a Communism escaped yesterday from Piraeus prison through a 30-metre tunnel.

Pakistan Dismisses N.W. Frontier Gov't

PESHAWAR, Monday. — The Pakistan Government today dismissed the Cabinet of the North-West Frontier Province for opposing the amalgamation of the West Pakistan provinces.

Sardar Abdur Rashid, the North-West Frontier Province Chief Minister has been replaced by Sardar Bahadur Khan, formerly Governor of Baluchistan.

The Pakistan Prime Minister, Mr. Mohammed Ali, announced last November that his Government had decided to dissolve all the existing provinces of Pakistan to make the country a federation of two units—East and West Pakistan. (Reuter)

VANDALS ATTACK N.Y. CEMETERIES

NEW YORK, Monday (INA) — Two Jewish cemeteries in this city were invaded by vandals over the week-end, who overturned and destroyed headstones. Officials of the cemeteries estimated the total damage at about $1,000. The cemeteries, both in the Glendale section of Queens, are operated by two different congregations — Rodeph Shalom and Temple Emanuel.

Your Curtains
will be removed, laundered, stretched and rehung.
★
Curtains and interior decoration. Best workmanship
M. GRUENWALD
34 Rehov Pevsner, Haifa.

SMART
Fashionable Summer Dresses, Blouses and Skirts
at
bargain prices at
ZIVIT
92 Rehov Ben Yehuda, Tel Aviv.

In handy packages of 5 kg.
Ask at your retail shop or at:
TEL AVIV: 28 Rehov Mekas Mishari
HAIFA: 56 Ha'atzmaut Road and in
HERZLIA GIMMEL: Miller & Zwick

ARGUS THE NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: 87 Jaffa Road, Tel Aviv, P.O.B. 966, Tel.: 4996, 24673
HAIFA BRANCH: BITUHAI HAIFA INSURANCES LTD.

"Bituhai" Haifa Insurances Ltd.
Management: Dr. E.M. WOLLSTEIN-BEN ZUR
ALL BRANCHES OF INSURANCE
Haifa: 10 Rehov Shmaryahu Levin, Phone: 67321.

SEASONAL SALE
20%
Reduction
BIGDI
46 Rehov Herzl
DAN GABRIELI
18-20 Rehov Herzl
DEUTSCH
46 Rehov Herzl
FISHER & SONS
1 Rehov Herzl
MEHOUDAR
26 Rehov Herzl
OFNAT-HAIFA, ICKOWITCZ
46 Rehov Herzl
ROSENBLUM
44 Rehov Herzl
STERNKLAR
Central Carmel
MEN'S WEAR
HAIFA • HAIFA • HAIFA

THE JERUSALEM POST

Founded as The Palestine Post in 1932. Published daily except on Saturday, in Jerusalem by The Palestine Post Limited. Registered at the G.P.O.

Founder and Editor
GERSHON AGRON

Managing Editor
TED. R. LURIE

Editorial Office and Management: JERUSALEM: 9 Rehov Hahavatzelet, P.O.B. 81, Tel. 4233 (4 lines).

TEL AVIV Bureau: 42 Nahlat Binyamin P.O.B. 1130. Tel. 4251/3.

HAIFA Bureau: 1 Rehov Khayat P.O.B. 66, Tel. 4256 (3 lines).

SUBSCRIPTIONS: Inland IL.32.500. Foreign IL.34.000 per year.

Tuesday, July 19, 1955
Tamuz 20, 5715. 32 Ka'ada 39, 1974

NO country in the free world, not even of those with a long record of socialist government has produced CONSUMERS AND PARTNERS a cooperative movement of a scope and achievement as varied and strong as that of Israel, and the *kibbutz* has become its most spectacular manifestation. Preceding these developments, at an earlier period in the history of the *Yishuv*, new forms of economic partnership were evolved when, nearly a century ago, far-sighted men in the Old City of Jerusalem resolved to go "beyond the wall" and organized themselves on a cooperative basis for the erection of new quarters in Nahlat Shiv'a and Meah Shearim. Little could they have known of the contemporary weavers of Rochdale who laid the foundations of what was to become a world-wide movement, and it took indeed another half century and a new generation to adapt the principles of modern cooperative organization to the needs of the country, on a small scale at first, but steadily gaining in momentum and size.

In its new form, the cooperative system was introduced and developed by the Labour Movement, and Labour has remained its surest bulwark. It was a natural process, born of necessity, but the story of those years shows how hard the beginnings must have been. Today, when *Kupat Holim*, *Tnuva*, *Hamashbir*, and *Tzorkhaniya* have become household words in towns, villages and *ma'barot*, from Dan to Eilat, it should not be forgotten that it was the indomitable spirit of a handful of pioneer men and women who made all this possible.

The semi-jubilee of *Hamashbir Hamerkazi*, Labour's Central Supply Cooperative, which is commemorated in today's issue, comes to remind us of one of the most decisive stages in the economic history of the country. A series of articles by leaders of *Hamashbir* gives an impressive picture of its ramifications and achievements in the field of consumers cooperatives, from modest beginnings, 25 years ago, with 11 branches and an intake of LP37,763 to today's 1,100 branches with an income of IL100m. and services extended to one third of the population.

The basic aims, combining cooperative principles with strictly businesslike management, and the carefully planned set-up of the individual societies are decribed at greater detail by Mr. Ephraim Lifshitz in a timely and fully documented Am Oved publication, "The Consumers' Cooperative Society." Here again, it is noteworthy that the need for consumers organization had made itself felt long before *Hamashbir* entered the field. It was in Rehovot, in 1906, that a group of workers established the first "*tzorkhaniya*," and it is not without historic interest to note that the record of the founders' meeting was drawn up in the Russian language; *lavka* being the name of that little shop out of which was to grow the imposing edifice of a country-wide network of consumers' cooperatives.

Apart from its primary functions, this branch of the cooperative movement is making a major contribution to the national economy by its systematic effort to improve the quality of commodities and the methods of service, as well as by its active policy of reducing the price level, one of the most important means of combating inflationary pressure.

More than one lesson is thus to be learned from *Hamashbir's* imposing record. In the first place, perhaps, it is surprising that, with a few exceptions, this example has had so little followers outside the Labour sector, more especially in the larger towns with their multitude of frequently outmoded retail shops and low standards of service. Another lesson would seem to be that, even in this age of "The Economic Man," this country needs more than any other the impulse of social and moral concepts which will enable it to win its battle for a new society governed not by the jungle law of catch-as-catch-can, but by the higher laws of balanced interests, self-reliance and social progress.

Round Table at the Summit

China's Contribution To Conference at Geneva

By O. M. GREEN

LONDON, (OFNS). — THE recent visit to Peking of Dr. Ho Chi-minh, President of North Vietnam, formed an admirable climax to the peace campaign which, beginning with Mr. Chou En-lai's honeyed speeches at the Bandung Conference and the visit to Peking in May of Dr. Sastroamidjojo, Premier of Indonesia, the Chinese Communists have been assiduously pressing throughout South-east Asia as an indirect contribution to the Four Power talks in Geneva.

As President of the northern half of the country which the Communists see their quickest chance of dominating, Ho Chi-minh was greeted in Peking with an effusiveness not exceeded by the reception last October of Mr. Khrushchev and the other Soviet leaders. Mao Tse-tung himself awaited the North Vietnam leader at the aerodrome, there were banquets galore and the usual speeches on "the historic friendship" of China and Vietnam. To back up the speeches, Dr. Ho was promised the equivalent of £115m. from China, plus trained Chinese workmen, to build railways, roads, rivers, dykes, bridges, and factories in Vietnam.

Another aspect of this side of China's policy is an article by Mr. Chen Ming, of the Chinese Foreign Trade Ministry, in the current number of the Peking magazine "People's China" on "the bright prospects" of trade between China and South-East Asia. In illustration of the essentially peaceful trend of China's intentions, "People's Daily" enlarges on the fact that China's Budget this year assigns only 24 per cent to defence and no less than 60 per cent to economic, social and cultural construction.

The anniversary of the announcement of the five principles of peaceful coexistence by Mr. Nehru and Mr. Chou En-lai in Peking was celebrated there, we are told, with general rejoicing and a big reception, with speeches by Mr. Chou En-lai and the Indian and Burmese Ambassadors.

Coupled with this is reiterated insistence that last year's Geneva agreement as regards South-East Asia must be faithfully carried out. The Sino-Vietminh communique just mentioned "firmly endorses the appeal and exhortations of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union that all the Governments concerned should do their utmost to discharge their obligations for the fulfilment of the Geneva Agreement.

But there is one Government which, in Peking's eyes, is not merely not trying to do this, but is labouring ceaselessly to do exactly the opposite: the United States, though obliged by world pressure to accept the Four Power talks, is doing all it can to wreck them and to prevent every tendency towards peace in South-East Asia. The Sino-Vietnamese communique says that both parties "are aware that implementation of the Agreement has been obstructed and sabotaged and is threatened with new acts of sabotage" by the U.S.

The agreement of May 16 between the U.S. and Cambodia by which the former will send direct to the Cambodian Government the military aid hitherto sent through the French, draws from Peking a warning to the Cambodian people that the United States is trying to drag them into a new war in which they will be used as "cannon fodder." The people of Laos are told that the Americans are trying to do the same with them and they must beware of signing any agreement.

Success May Help E. Europe's Jews

By a Special Correspondent

A "genuine relaxation" of East-West tension as a result of the forthcoming Geneva conference of the Big Four powers would benefit all mankind and assist Jewish cultural and spiritual survival in Eastern and Central Europe, Dr. Maurice L. Perlzweig, director of the World Jewish Congress' International Affairs Department and its permanent representative to the United Nations, asserted before taking off for Geneva.

The World Jewish Congress, Dr. Perlzweig continued, regards the various problems on the international scene about which Jews are concerned "as in no sense the concern of any special government. The Jews of Russia and of its associated states are not the wards of any one Western power, and it does not render them a service to suggest, however unwittingly, that they are. It is undoubtedly and tragically true that the Jews have in a measure been the victims of the Cold War. We must be careful to see that they do not now become pawns in it. We shall approach the governments as an independent international organization not tied to any particular government, but reflecting the common Jewish desire that our fellow-Jews in Eastern and Central Europe should have the same opportunities to maintain their tradition and develop their cultures as are accorded to other groups."

Relaxation Would Help

The World Jewish Congress is "encouraged to believe," Dr. Perlzweig said, "that if there is a genuine relaxation of tension and at least a diminution of suspicion, such proposals will receive more sympathetic consideration. The Soviet Union has permitted some hundred Jews to emigrate from its territories during the past 12 months; and though they have come from the more recently annexed areas, there has been some relaxation in regard to the age of those who have been allowed to go. This, together with more hopeful developments in Rumania and other states of the Soviet bloc, suggest that the rigidly monolithic attitude which has hitherto prevailed is subject to modification.

"On that basis," Dr. Perlzweig concluded, "we can build. But it must be repeated that all this is conditional on the development of a new relationship at the top. The ending of the Cold War, towards which a significant beginning can be made at Geneva, must be the first item on any international Jewish agenda, as it is on the agenda of men of goodwill everywhere."

Defence Minister David Ben-Gurion recalls his long friendship with Mr. Gershon Agron, Mapai candidate for Jerusalem's Mayor (which began when both served in the Jewish Regiment in World War I) at a gathering of members of the free professions in the Capital on Sunday night. Mr. Agron presided.
Photo by Schleisinger.

Split Threatens Communists

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A serious split threatens the unity of the Israel Communist Party as the conflict between Moslem and Christian Arabs comes to a head, *The Jerusalem Post* learns from well informed sources in Tel Aviv. In recent weeks, several of the most active Arab members of the Party have become disillusioned and have resigned, and the Party's local and central offices are busily preparing charge-sheets of their past "treachery" in order to cover up the situation.

At a meeting of the cadre of the Haifa Arab branch of the Communist Party, Muhamad Hamis Baghdadi one of its leading members, announced his decision to withdraw from Maki after an active party life of 18 years. Most of the time of the meeting was devoted to the item on the agenda which dealt with complaints of Moslem members against the disproportionate influence of Christians in the committees of the Party. Other items were, the change of attitude to Tito following the recent Belgrade talks, and the opportunist policy of Maki on the questions of Arab refugees, the internationalization of Jerusalem and recent emigration from countries in the Soviet Bloc.

Called "Traitor"

Led by Baghdadi, the Moslem members of the branch wanted to know why the highest Moslem in the Maki list for the Third Knesset, Salim El Kassem, had been given the unrealistic 14th place.

Baghdadi has now been described by the Central Committee of the Party as "a traitor, like Beria and Ana Pauker."

Meanwhile, he has been having discussions with his friends in Nazareth, Ramle and Jaffa, whose branch he established before the Party sent him to work in Haifa, and many of those who worked under his guidance in the League for National Liberation, and later in the Palestine Communist Party, appear to be ready to join him in "exile."

Turmoil was caused in the Ramle Arab branch of Maki a few days ago when Zouhdi Beides, one of the first Communists in the country, led a Moslem protest against the supremacy of the Christian Arabs in the Party committees. The regional organizer failed to satisfy the members with a reasonable answer and had to resort to stating that the fact that a Christian Arab occupied the unrealistic fourth place on the Maki list for the municipal election, whereas most Arabs in the district were Moslem, was "an order from above."

Announces Decision

Beides, who has been a Communist for 24 years and attended a six-month course in the U.S.S.R. as long ago as 1934, told the meeting that his old apprehension had come to a head, and announced his decision to leave the Party.

The veteran Communist declared that he had been silent when meetings had taken place in his home where the Ramle Arab-Jewish disturbances of 1952 were discussed with satisfaction and had not objected to the incitement of unemployed to demonstrate against the Government, which was an instruction contained in a recent internal Party publication, but recent tactics were too much for him and he could not remain a member of Maki.

In Nazareth, supposedly the stronghold of Arab Communism, a Christian Arab, Silman Said Bechara, told a meeting of the "Latin Quarter" cell in his home that Party policy had only succeeded in "isolating Communists from the other citizens of Israel." He said that both the Catholic church and the Greek Orthodox church rejected and despised them.

Beshara, who, like all Arab Communists, is first loyal to his community and then to his party, announced his resignation from Maki "because I am willing to take part in the political struggle for improving the situation of the minorities in Israel, but not from the other side of the barricade."

Influenced by the break of so many keymen from the Israel Communist Party, the rank and file of the Arab Communists is confused, and this confusion is causing the members of the Maki Central Committee not a few restless nights on the eve of the elections to the Third Knesset.

Yesterday's Press

Bombs Spread Smokescreen

"HATZOFE" (World Mizrahi) and "Hamodia" (Agudat Yisrael) stress that they do not believe the election headquarters of any party is connected with the recent bombing attacks, but the opposition paper wants to know why the police is keeping us in the dark about the authors of the attempts instead of allaying mutual suspicions by disclosing what it knows. That these suspicions exist is proved by "Davar" (Histadrut) which writes that the latest bomb was a "cover-up for the filth and stench foisted by the 'city fathers' of Tel Aviv."

Book of "Ma'ariv" pictures Israel standing before a chart saying: 1955: Third Knesset: TNT; 1959: Fourth Knesset: Atom; 1963: Fifth Knesset: Hydrogen. "Haboker" (General Zionist) reports that foreign correspondents here have received instructions from home to watch our elections campaign more closely now that bombs have been used.

In its editorial, the paper dwells on a pamphlet issued by Shurat Hamitnadvim, the civic association, and containing the full stories of three cases of corruption at different levels of government. "Haboker" feels that Shurat Hamitnadvim will not have learned the lesson of these cases until it understands that they are not isolated instances but the product of a climate in which "what's yours is mine; what's mine is mine" has evolved naturally from "what's yours is mine; what's mine is yours."

"Ha'aretz" (non-party) feels that the Government is stubborn not distributed fairly. "Lamerhav" (Ahdut Ha'avoda) writes that the wage freeze is on its way out.

"Herut," which has contrasted the two-point rise in the cost-of-living index in June with the four-point fall it sustained a year ago, mentions other developments which it interprets as inflation portents: the rise in Treasury bills, the fall in bank deposits and in foreign currency balances. The paper regrets that on the occasion of the purchase of the two destroyers from Britain the Chief of Staff depicted our past relations with the British as always ideal, even under the Mandate. It particularly resents a simile in which he had compared Britain's policy towards us in those days as that of a duck throwing her young into the water to see whether they could swim.

not about not giving in to the doctors just because it is so close to elections: their demands, after all, are of long standing. It was to be expected, moreover, that the private doctors would not agree to break their colleagues' strike and answer Dr. Joseph's call for physicians to man the government hospitals. "Hamodia," on the other hand, feels that the two sides are so close to agreement that the doctors should now ease their pressure and allow the Government to meet their demands after elections.

Dwelling on the same subject, "Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) believes that real wages are going down because the cost-of-living index does not reflect the cost of living truly and does not apply to the entire basic wage; and because the tax burden is

Readers' Letters

SCIENTIFIC OBJECTIVITY

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — "The Jewish catastrophe: Ten Years After" is the title of a booklet just issued by the Institute of Jewish Affairs, New York, in its "Lest We Forget Series." A passage in this brief summary of Nazi atrocities reads as follows:

> Even children knew that our death was near at hand. Our neighbour, Reisch, who was the tailor for the gendarmerie, had a little girly Lilly, five years old. One day, Schmidt, the head of the gendarmerie, called at the tailor shop. He saw the child and called her to him. She approached and asked him, "Is it true that I shall become a piece of soap? Why?"

This heartrending story is poignantly illustrated in an article "Therapeutic Use of Cold," by Dr. William Bierman, in the April 2 issue of "The Journal of the American Medical Association," which a medical friend end has sent to this correspondent. The article gives the full text (omitting bibliographical references) of a paper read in condensation before the Section on Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation of the American Medical Association. It contains the following passages:

> The injuries occurring in members of the armed forces during World War II have stimulated investigations as to the changes produced by exposure to intense and prolonged cold. It was noted that prolonged immersion in cold water caused changes in the cardiovascular system... the nervous system (partial to complete loss of consciousness and irrational behavior); homoconcentration and hyperglycemia.
>
> It is reported that as a result of experimentation on persons in concentration camps, German investigators concluded that the curve of rectal temperature of persons chilled in water 35.6 to 53.5 F (2 to 12 C) dropped slowly to 95 F (35 C) and thereafter more rapidly until death occurred at 80.6 to 78.8 F (27 to 26 C). Death was thought to result from cardiac failure. Auricular fibrillation occurred constantly when the rectal temperature dropped below 84.2 F (29 C). The blood sugar content rose in inverse proportion to the fall of the temperature. After removal of the subject from the water, the body temperature sank for 15 minutes or longer.

It is difficult to believe, but here we have it, black on white, that a member of the medical profession has the courage (or should we say callousness) to call "German investigators" the savage barbarians who used thousands of human beings for experiments, including the interesting problem of ascertaining what degree of "chilling" had to be applied to "the subject" until "death occurred."

It would seem appropriate for the Medical Association of Israel, perhaps jointly with our institutes of higher learning, to protest against this insult to human decency in the form of scientific detachment.

Yours, etc.,
B. M.

Jerusalem, July 14.

STEAMER EXCURSIONS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I heartily agree with your correspondent's letter, in today's *Post*, regarding the need in the country for steamer excursions.

I am in charge of recreation in a large company of over 300 employees. On several occasions I wanted to arrange boat excursions for our employees but it was impossible as there are no facilities available for short boat trips.

My fellow employees and I would be very glad to enjoy such a boat excursion or a "Moonlight Sail."

Yours, etc.,
B. GALE

Haifa, July 11.

MISS CH. GUERRINI, 3 Place Kleber, Lyon 6 e, Rhone, France, a history and geography student, wishes to exchange letters with an Israeli. Aside from French, she knows English, Italian and a little modern Greek.

Jerusalem Art Notes

Rural Artists

THE exhibition "Rural Israeli Artists", which has just opened at the Jerusalem Artists House, is dominated by a red, blue-horned cow (Ori Raizman) of which one can only say that she is larger than life, but most decidedly not much more beautiful. Otherwise, there is surprisingly little livestock in this exhibition. The "Herd" by Joseph Levi, full of movement, graphically strong and well composed, and Arie Doron's semi-abstract "Cows" are almost exceptions.

We were favourably impressed by Caleb Kastel's fluent impressionism. The "French Landscape" is really good, and unnumbered "People on a Terrace" is, to our taste, the best picture on show. A second artist who takes his cue from classic French impressionism and has undeniable quality, is Joseph Chaplin. Another strong landscape has Yeheskiel Kimchi as its creator. The abstract artists among the group are rather indifferent with the one exception of Chaim Kiwi, whose "Mother and Child" could be good, were he not ashamed to make it recognisable.

There are many good pictures in this exhibit, which impress one as sound designs for murals. The fact that a rural artist has a better chance of getting a wall to paint on may foster this tendency for decorative painting. The "Kinneret Landscape" by Adam Hodes, Yoel Rohr's two pictures, "Fall" and "Jonah" by Gil Moses, are representative of this trend. The two gouaches, "Caterpillars" and "Jeep" by Avraham Segal, "Country Childhood" by Johanaan Ben-Jacov and the "Freckled Girl" by Michal Efrat are amusing and decorative. There is promise in the "Two Girls" by Abaron Shoshani, and in Yosef Loven's "Ma'bara." It is a pity that Mariana Bartov has sent only one of her fine underglass paintings. Ya'akov Lurie's "Artist's Studio" is a likeable picture.

Otherwise, one cannot deny that there is a lot of well-meant dilettantism among the painters. The average among the graphic artists is far better. The scraperboard pictures by Shalom Markovitz and Roda Rellinger are both excellent. These two could be wood-engravers of high quality. Shmuel Katz has some competent drawings and the "Calla Lily" by Jonah Kolman is a sensitive drawing of true beauty. The strong "Fellah" by the late Eli Friedberg makes one want to see more of this artist's work.

An attempt to draw stylistic conclusions from this display, to which artists from five different *kibbutz* movements have contributed, is bound to be futile. There is most decidedly no distinct rural art extant in Israel. It would be wrong to note this fact with disappointment. Such a development cannot be fostered or forced. City and country are such close neighbours and so closely interwoven in this tiny country that any distinctive line between them must be considered artificial.

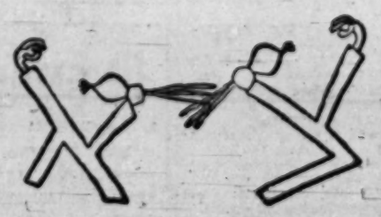
Simultaneously on show are the works submitted to the jury of the Jerusalem Prize. Most of the pictures have previously been exhibited and there isn't much to get excited about. However, the distinguished pictures by Rieger, a new landscape by Bamberger and the gay, funny Glickas have to be mentioned. Last but not least is the intriguing, prizewinning "Arab Women" by Aschheim. This time, one can wholeheartedly agree with the decision of the jury, especially since such awards are meant to commend not an individual picture, but the work of an artist in general. And such public recognition of Master Aschheim was truly overdue.

Th. F. M.

Who Gave Us the Onion?

Two onions demonstrated in the street — one on behalf of Mapai, the other one on behalf of the General Zionists. The Mapai onion carried a poster reading: "Blessed be Alef which supplies the vitamins!" Whilst the General Zionist onion screamed: "Long live Tzadi which banished rationing!" The two onions met in the street and had a fierce exchange of words: "Shame on you," screamed the Mapai onion, "if it hadn't been for Mapai you'd never have come out of the soil."

"That's a lie," said the other one raising its head, "I am going strong only because of the centre party, the majority party." "Be thankful," noted the working onion in disgust, "and who else but Mekorot provided you with water?" "That was not important, the pipes were from the private sector!" "Some pipes! and who but Hamashbir brought you chemical fertiliser?"



"But who signed the Import Licence? Pereis Bernstein! And who made it rain? The Minister of Transport!" "Ha, ha, ha," laughed the Mapai onion mockingly — "Maybe you would also deny that the sun was given by the Workers' Party of Israel!" "Don't exaggerate, onion, only 40% of the sun is yours! If you really want to know, the G.Z. only entered the government to save the vegetables from the shame of rationing." "That's an historical error! When Mapai realized that rationing was ruining the economy, she herself cancelled it, and now of course she won't re-introduce it, except of course if she has a majority in the elections."
Both onions from sheer anger popped out of their skin.
"Listen pal," — they turned questioningly to an onion lying in a housewife's basket, "are you for Mapai or for the G.Z.?" "Who, I?" asked the passing onion — "I vote for P anyway!"

Progressive Party

What International Law Says About Suez, Eilat

By LEO HEIMAN

THE fact that Israel's territorial waters now extend for six miles offshore instead of three merits more attention than has been generally given it in this country's newspapers.

Charges have been heard in foreign circles that Israel is twisting the international law to suit her needs, invoking its protection whenever the right of passage to her ships is challenged. The truth is, however, that international law does not define the extent of territorial waters. The law is very flexible and is always interpreted to the advantage of the strong.

Strictly speaking, international law is a body of rules which the states of the world, or the majority of them, consider they are bound to observe in their mutual relations. Its basic rules are generally accepted even by those states which are not signatories to the various conventions and treaties setting down the law's principles and their application. One of the basic rules is that, within its territory, a state exercises sovereign powers of control, and that such territory includes all land and internal bodies of water, the air space above, and certain portions of the sea adjacent to the coasts. The waters beyond the limits of a state's territorial jurisdiction are called the High Seas and are open to the common use of all nations.

What is erroneously believed to be the legal three-mile limit was fixed in the 17th century by the Dutch jurist, Grotius, under his formula that "the sovereignty of land over water ends where the power of land arms ends." Since the limit of cannon range at that time was about two-and-a-half miles, three miles was a safe margin. Today, however, the practical range of shore-based guided missiles is not three miles but 300, and even that of conventional coastal artillery is over 20 miles.

Generally speaking, the world's maritime nations whose commerce and trade are dependent upon the freedom of the seas, like Britain and the Commonwealth, the United States, Japan and France, consider only the three-mile limit legal. Every single Mediterranean country except France, on the other hand, claims jurisdiction over six miles. Egypt, in addition, claims another six miles as a "security zone" in which she may exercise her rights as a belligerent against Israel — stopping and searching ships, etc. Russia enforces the 12-mile limit, and although the maritime powers denounce it regularly, they are forced to respect it and there is nothing they can do about it.

The Russians consistently capture British and Japanese trawlers which enter their territorial seas, and the British and Japanese Governments protest but always pay the heavy fines without delay.

The Sixth Session of the United Nations International Law Commission, held in Paris in 1954, failed to reach an agreement on the extent of the territorial waters after a very hot debate which lasted over three months, with Britain and the Commonwealth, The United States, Japan, France, and several other states demanding the three-mile limit, the Scandinavian countries four miles, the Soviet bloc 12 miles, the Arabs and Mediterranean countries six miles and some Latin American states 200.

The latter demand would have been ridiculous if it were not so topical. The fact is that none of the Latin American countries would dare to stop an American or British ship more than three miles off their coasts. The Peruvian Navy and Air Force, however, bombed and shelled the private whaling fleet owned by Mr. Onassis, captured them and exacted a $5m. fine without any difficulty or a serious protest, and this for several reasons.

The Onassis ships flew the Panamanian flag, and since Panama has no Navy it could not protect the ships flying it.

Onassis himself is a persona non grata with the British and American Government for reasons connected with his wedge-driving into their Middle East oil monopolies, so that these governments protested only perfunctorily against Peru's actions.

The foremost French authority on international law, Professor Gidel, remarks that the three-mile limit is an idol overthrown, but not replaced. Therefore, it is clear that in view of the Arab insistence on the six-mile limit, and in view of the fact that territorial waters are a protective belt for the entire nation, it was high time for Israel to increase the limit of her territorial waters to six miles at least.

THOUGH it is confused on the subject of international waters, the law is very clear on the question of straits.

If the straits connect two seas they must be left free and open to the commercial navigation of all states even if the straits form part of territorial waters. The same applies to canals, except that the state owing the canal is entitled to collect tolls for the passage of ships. Hence Israel's right to navigation through Suez.

If the straits in question connect an open sea and a landlocked gulf or bay they must also be left open to international commercial navigation, provided that another state or states share the shores of the landlocked gulf or bay in question — which brings us to the problem of the approaches to Eilat that was again in the news with the bombardment of the Arashun and the declarations of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of Defence.

The Straits of Tiran or at least their navigable part, lie within the six-mile limit of Egyptian territorial waters. Israel owns a piece of the gulf's shore and is, therefore, entitled to free and unmolested passage.

Hebrew Typewriter
New "Hermes 2000" Hebrew typewriter, for sale Tel. 4251, 8 a.m. — 2 p.m., Tel Aviv.

Hebrew
Intensive lessons
Individual or small classes.
Frank
5 Rehov Gordon, Tel Aviv,
Tel. 24247 — (4-8 p.m.)

A General Zionist message to the voter
by Y. Rokach, M.K.
on "Kol Yisrael"
tonight
July 19, 1955, at 10.13.

JAF-ORA LTD.
1930—1955
On the 25th Anniversary of the establishment of our plant we are proud of our new accomplishment

Frozen Orange Concentrate

What is it?
Pure natural orange juice, concentrated fourfold by low temperature evaporation and stored at —20° Centigrade below zero.

That is why this orange concentrate preserves all its natural attributes such as flavour, aroma and Vitamins — just like freshly squeezed juice.

How to use it?
After purchasing a tin of Frozen Orange Concentrate you can store it in your ice box for 3-5 days.

After opening the tin — add to its contents three times its volume of fresh water and stir thoroughly.

The reconstituted juice is now ready for use — 4 glasses of pure, natural juice, the same juice you would get by squeezing 2½ kgs. of fresh oranges.

Available at
ARTIC-KARTIV
DISTRIBUTORS
Price: 500 pruta for consumer.